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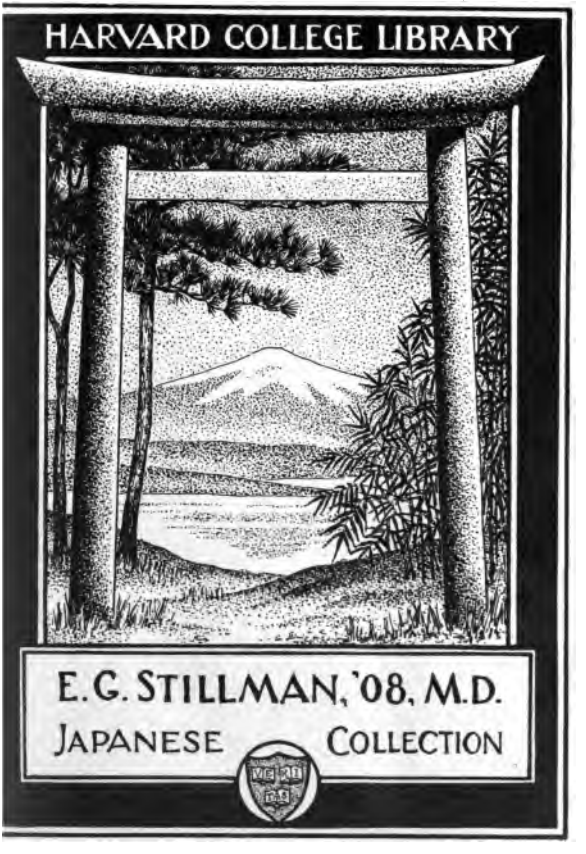

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HANDBOOK OF JAPAN AND JAPANESE EXHIBITS

AT WORLD'S FAIR, ST. LOUIS, 1904

BY HAJIME HOSHI

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BARON MASANOA MATSUDAIRA,

VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE IMPERIAL JAPANESE COMMISSION FOR THE LOUISIANA PURCHASE EXPOSITION.

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MR. KAHEI OTANI,

PRESIDENT OF THE JAPANESE EXHIBITORS' ASSOCIATION FOR THE LOUISIANA PURCHASE EXPOSITION.

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Preface.

SINCE Commodore Perry, of the United States Navy, opened Japan to the world's commerce, the foreign trade of that country has developed with wonderful rapidity. The startling rapid development of Japanese trade is due to the readiness and celerity with which the frank and courageous people of the Empire abandoned their old customs and turned their faces toward a new civilization. There was no hesitation, no halting, no looking backward. The entire Nation awoke with a start to the realization that it was moving in the wrong direction, and turned about and dropped easily in the march of modern progress. Foreign ideas were adopted, foreign methods were imitated and frequently improved upon, and the closest commercial relations were sought with the United States and the countries of Europe. With this adoption of foreign ideas came a desire for foreign goods. New methods made necessary the use of Western machinery in factories and on the farms. Even Western foodstuffs became popular.

Japan's total foreign commerce was increased from 26,246,545 yen in 1868 to 582,581,800 yen in 1903 or 2,219 per cent. The total exports were increased from 15,553,473 yen in 1865 to 281,671,889 yen in 1903, or 1,811 per cent. During the same period the imports increased from 10,693,072 yen to 300,909,911 yen, or 2,790 per cent.

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In a recent speech on Japan and America, Hon. Kogoro Takahira, Japanese Minister at Washington, said: "We want the power that flows from a great trade and a great prosperity at home. The efforts now making by Japan to increase the commerce between herself and the United States and the rest of the world are in themselves a guarantee of long peace. The two countries are seeking the same object, but each can obtain it best and quickest through the peaceful competition of trade, which will bring about closer relations of friendship and commercial interests between the two peoples.

"It is not my intention to say anything about Japan in the way of self-assertion, but in regard to our endeavors for progress in modern civilization, I must say that we have always been earnest, honest and sincere, and there has not been a bit of humbug in the search and adoption of anything, either administrative, educational, financial or judicial that can be found effective to improve morally and materially the condition of the country after the American or European model."

Hon. O. P. Austin, Chief of the Bureau of Statistics, Department of Commerce and Labor of the United States, says in his interesting article on "Our Trade in the War Zone" in the *World's Works*, April, 1904, that after a careful examination of the trade of both countries now at war he finds Japan's products are entirely different in character from those of the United States, and in no way competitive.

Baron Masanoho Matsudaira, Vice-President of the Imperial Japanese Commission to the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, has many times earnestly represented to Japanese merchants and manufacturers that nothing is to be more desired than closer commercial relations

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with foreign countries, and that this is the only means to mantain permanent peace in Japan.

The wide difference between Japanese writing and the written languages of Western countries and the difficulties of learning the Japanese language have caused Japan to be less understood by foreigners. This hand-book is published with a view of presenting the real conditions of Japan to foreigners and to increase her foreign trade.

I desire to express my thanks and appreciation to Mr. Harushige Yamawaki, Commissioner to the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, who supplied me with much valuable information to complete this book. Also to Mr. Hagime Ota, Acting Commissioner-General, and other Commissioners and friends who have assisted me directly or indirectly in the publication.

HAJIME HOSHI.

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Reigning Sovereign and the Government.

THE Empire of Japan was founded by Emperor Jimmu, who ascended to the throne in 660, B. C. The reigning dynasty still remains unbroken, which is an unparalleled fact in the history of any other country. His Majesty, the present Emperor of Japan, is the one hundred and twenty-second of the dynasty founded 2,564 years ago. The Emperor was born on November 3, 1852, at Kyoto, and on the death of his father, Emperor Komei, succeeded to the throne on February 13, 1867. On February 9, 1869, the Emperor was married to Princess Haruko, daughter of Prince Ichijo. The Empress was born on May 28, 1850.

Imperial Prince Yoshihito, the heir apparent, was born on August 31, 1879, was proclaimed Crown Prince on November 3, 1889, and was married May 10, 1900, to Princess Sadako, daughter of Prince Kujo. The Crown Princess was born on June 25, 1884. Two sons were born to them. They are Prince Hirohito, born on April 29th, 1901, and Prince Yasuhito, born on June 25, 1902.

The Emperor has four daughters, Princess Masako, born on September 30, 1888; Princess Fusako, born on June 28, 1890; Princess Nobuko, born on August 7, 1891, and Princess Toshiko, born on May 11, 1896. The civil list is 3,000,000 yen a year.

The Constitution and Government.

The form of the Japanese Government, until but recently, was an absolute monarchy. A constitution was issued on February 11, 1889, in which the Emperor was defined as the head of the Empire, combining in himself the right of sovereignty and of executive functions. The Emperor has under his command a Cabinet, composed of ten Ministers of State, who are appointed by and responsible to him. He has also under his direction a Privy Council, composed of a body of men who are charged with the duty of deliberating upon important matters of state whenever they are consulted by the Emperor. The Emperor exercises the legislative powers with the consent of the Imperial Diet. The

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Imperial Diet consists of two houses, the House of Peers and the House of Representatives, the members of the former house numbering 300 and those of the latter 369. The proportion of the Representatives to the population is one to 123,000. The presidents of both houses receive an annual salary of 5,000 yen; the vice-presidents 3,000 yen, and the members of both houses 2,000 yen, beside traveling expenses.

The Imperial Diet has, besides other things, control over the finances.

The present Cabinet consists of the following members:

Prime Minister, Count Taro Katsura.
Foreign Affairs, Baron Jutaro Komura.
Finance, Baron Arasuke Sone.
Interior, Viscount Akimasa Yoshikawa.
Justice, Yoshinawo Hatano.
War, Lieut.-General Seiki Terauchi.
Navy, Baron Gonbei Yamamoto.
Education, Kanai Kubota.
Agriculture and Commerce, Baron Keigo Kiyoura.
Transportation and Communication, Kanetake Oura.

Local Governments.

For the purposes of local administration, Japan is divided into prefectures, Fu, or Ken. Each prefecture is further divided into municipalities, cities (Shi) and counties (Gun). A county is again subdivided into towns (Cho) and villages (Son). The Island of Hokkaido has a governor and a specially organized government; and Formosa has a governor-general, who is invested with an extensive power. There are at present 3 Fu, 43 Ken, 58 Shi, 638 Gun, 1,054 Sho, and 13,468 Son. Each of these divisions has its own assembly, elected by the people. The expenditure incurred by these Fu and Ken amounted to 52,478,449 yen in 1901. The sum granted by the central government to the Fu and Ken, and which constitutes the treasury of these local governments, is about 6,000,000 yen annually. The expenditure incurred by the Shi, Cho, and Son was 63,433,224 in the same year.

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The Area.

Japan consists of five large islands and nearly six hundred small islands. The principal islands are Honshyu (mainland), Kiushyu, Shikoku, Hokkaido (Yezo), and Taiwan (Formosa). The Formosa Island was ceded to Japan by China in accordance with the treaty known as the Shimonoseki Treaty, entered into between Japan and China in 1895 as the result of the war between these countries. The whole of the Japanese islands cover an area of 27,062 square Ri, or about 161,198 square miles. The area is about 1-325ths of the entire surface of the globe, or 1-107th of the entire extent of the Asiatic Continent. Honshu is the largest island, with 14,571 square Ri, or 92,673 square miles, which is 53.64 per cent of the total area. Hokkaido is the next largest island, with 5,062 square Ri, or 30,136 square miles. Kiushyu has 2,618 square Ri, or 14,691 square miles; Formosa 2,253 square Ri, or 13,417 square miles, and Shikoku 1,181 square Ri, or 7,041 square miles.

Geographical Formation.

The Japanese islands in general are mountainous, extensive plains being found very rarely. Rivers and streams are found almost everywhere, serving for irrigation purposes, although not much for transportation. Waterfalls are abundantly found, and they may be utilized for generating electricity. The average height of mountain peaks in Japan is about 6,000 feet above the sea.

Lake Biwa, in the central part of Japan, is the largest expanse of water, being 81 square Ri, or 482 square miles.

The climate in Japan is mild, as the result of the surrounding seas. The Black Current (Kuro Shiwo), passing the southern shores of the main island, modifies the cold climate of the north. The whole islands are visited with ample rainfall, in Honshyu the average amount being 2,000 cubic c. m. annually

Population.

The population of Japan during the eighteenth century was from twenty-five to twenty-six millions, which increased to

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33,110,825 in 1872. The following table gives the population in different years and the rate of increase.

Year.	Total.	Rate of Annual increase, Per Cent.
1897	43,228,863	1.22
1898	43,763,855	1.24
1899	44,260,642	1.14
1900	44,815,580	1.25
1901	45,426,651	1.36

The population in 1901 consisted of 22,928,043 males and 22,613,177 females.

Japanese residing in foreign countries in 1902, 139,533 (males, 105,316, females, 34,237), of whom 31,511 were in the United States, 64,929 in the Hawaiian Islands, 22,471 in Korea, 4,695 in China, 4,683 in Russian colonies, and 5,168 in British colonies.

Foreign residents in Japan in 1902 numbered 14,257, of whom 10,318 were males and 3,939 females.

Divided according to different nationalities, they were as follows:

Chinese	8,027	Dutch	275
English	2,215	Austria-Hungarian	77
American	1,624	Danes	68
French	505	Italian	47
German	647	Spain	44
Korean	235	Swedish	51
Russian	185	Others	225
Portuguese	107		

The following table shows the marriage, birth and death rates:

Year.	Number of Marriages.	Number of Births.	Deaths.	Excess of Births Over Deaths.
1897	365,207	1,334,125	876,837	457,288
1898	471,298	1,369,638	894,524	475,114
1899	297,428	1,388,185	934,566	453,619
1900	346,590	1,422,041	914,549	507,484
1901	378,262	1,487,477	922,549	564,928

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Year.	Number of Marriages Per 1,000.	Number of Births Per 100.	Number of Male Births per 100 Female Births.	Number of Deaths Per 100.	No. of Male Deaths per 100 Female Deaths.
1897....	8.45	3.09	105.19	2.03	106.58
1898....	10.77	3.13	103.36	2.04	105.54
1899....	6.72	3.14	105.93	2.11	104.81
1900....	7.70	3.14	105.03	2.03	104.34
1901....	8.33	3.27	105.03	2.03	102.72

In 1899 the households in Japan numbered 8,180,240. The average number in a family is about 5.08 persons. The density of the population is about 296 to each square mile, not including Formosa, which is less thickly populated as compared with the main islands. About 25 per cent of the population is living in rural districts. The rate of increase of the population in a city of more than 10,000 population is twice as much as that in a rural district.

The people may be regarded as being divided into four classes in respect to their social standing, namely, the members of the Imperial family, Peers, Shizoku, or the Samurai class, and Heimin, or the common. The Peers of Japan are of five grades, Prince, Marquis, Count, Viscount, and Baron.

The following table gives large towns and cities with their population estimated in 1895:

Tokyo	1,440,121	Wakayama	63,667
Osaka	821,235	Tokushima	61,501
Kyoto	353,139	Kumamoto	61,463
Nagoya	244,145	Toyama	59,558
Kobe	215,780	Okayama	58,025
Yokohama	193,762	Otaru	53,961
Hiroshima	122,306	Kagoshima	53,481
Nagasaki	107,422	Niigata	53,366
Kanazawa	83,662	Sakai	50,203
Sendai	83,325	Fukui	44,286
Hakodate	78,040	Akamagaseki	42,786
Fukuoka	66,190	Shizuoka	42,172

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Manufacturing.

IN early times in Japan, manufacturing belonged to a class of people which inherited its art through generations. Each individual had his particular trade, which was followed by his sons, who in turn transmitted it to their offspring, and the skill thus acquired became hereditary. In 201 A. D., Corea was acquired by Japan through the expedition led by Empress Jingo and as the result Korean art and artisans were brought into Japan. The Japanese also introduced Chinese art through the Koreans, and thus farther improved their methods of manufacturing. The feudal clan Taiko in 1592 again invaded Corea, and brought back spoils of war in the form of rare collections of continental art, which still more added to the learning and improvement of the Japanese people. A state of tranquillity prevailed during the reign of the Tokugawa feudal clan, which continued for about 260 years, and manufacturing art made rapid progress during that period. Encouragement and special protection were accorded manufactures and men of enterprise by the Government and the clans holding sway in the different provinces.

A new era of industry was opened with the advent of Commodore Perry, who in 1854 led the famous American naval expedition to Japan, knocked at her exclusive gates, and introduced western enlightenment. The introduction of western sciences and arts has completely changed the aspect of Japanese manufacturing methods. Hitherto all sorts of manufacturing had been confined to operations in individual homes but now the factory system has been adopted and work is pursued on a more liberal and extensive scale. During the period from 1848 to 1853 an arsenal was established by the feudal government, which was built on western lines, and the manufacture of guns and other weapons, ammunitions of war, was set on foot in the country. Lord Shimazu, of the Satsuma Province, established a spinning mill in 1861, which was the first ever built in the far East. During the period from 1854 to 1859 a shipyard was built by the feudal government, which is at present known as the Mitsubishi Dock Co. In 1871 another shipyard was built by the government

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at Kobe, which now stands as the famous Kawaski Dock Yards. The same government also established a filature works at Tomioka in 1872; a silk spinning mill at Gumma, and cotton mills at Aichi and Hiroshima in 1877; cement works at Tokyo in 1875 and a glass factory at Shinagawa, and a paper mill at Oji in 1876. These works and factories have now come to be owned by private corporations. The government made every effort to improve the industries and manufactures of the country; it installed plants, provided them with the best and latest machinery and implements imported at great cost from Europe and America. After performing these beneficent works the government voluntarily turned the institutions over to private companies, allowing them to acquire absolute ownership on easy terms, and even giving encouragement by allowing subsidies for a limited time.

In 1878 the first domestic exposition was held at Tokyo, in which city two similar expositions have been successfully carried out. The fourth exposition was held at Kyoto in 1895 and the fifth at Osaka in 1903. Japan participated in the universal expositions of Vienna, Philadelphia, Chicago and Paris, and in other expositions of limited scope. All affairs relating to the manufacturing industry of Japan are at present under direct control of the Bureau of Commerce and Industry. Mr. Morita is at present director of this bureau.

Number of Factories.

There are today forty-six factories under the direct management of the Japanese Government. These are:

One printing work, under the cabinet officials; twenty-six factories for the manufacture of firearms, gunpowder, woolen goods, canned meat and map printing work under the Department of War; ten factories for the manufacture of guns, gunpowder and ship-building materials under the Department of the Navy; an iron work factory under the Department of Agriculture and Commerce; and five factories for making railway cars, electrical and light-house supplies, under the Department of Transportation and communication. There are, besides, 7,349 private factories, which employ 415,555 workingmen. The private factories, which are controlled by incorporated bodies, number 2,477, with a paid-

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up capital of 166,293,003 yen. Within the last five years the number of factories in Japan has increased at the rate of 60 per cent. The increase of capital during the same period has been in even ratio. The principal manufacturing companies are given as follows:

	Companies.	Paid-up Capital.
Sake	217	4,364,337 yen
Tobacco	155	11,245,063 yen
Cotton Spinning	58	36,108,983 yen
Silk	321	5,635,320 yen
Mining and Refining	40	9,655,412 yen
Electric	64	9,746,432 yen
Gas	4	3,131,500 yen
Ship Building	15	8,710,031 yen
Paper Manufacturing	42	7,688,286 yen
Kerosene Boring	71	6,285,581 yen
Cement	21	4,221,106 yen
Coal Mining	27	6,828,200 yen

Foreign companies doing business in Japan are well protected under the liberal laws prevailing in that country; there are eleven manufactories owned by foreigners in Japan, the estimated capital of which is 19,343,000 yen. The principal operations consist of boring for kerosene oil, machine works and brewing of beer.

Laborers.

Statistics gathered in 1901 show that there were at that time 415,555 men and women employed in the various factories of Japan. Of these the women numbered 257,320 and the men 158,215, which, on a percentage basis, shows 35 per cent of men and 65 per cent of women. The fact that more women than men are employed is due to the number of factories for fibres, filture, spinning and weaving, in which the work is done entirely by women. The employes may be divided into two classes, day workers and boarding workers. The former are those who live near the factories and go daily to their work, while the latter have no home near at hand but are provided with lodging and board at the factory.

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Working Hours.

The working hours are usually fixed at twelve hours a day. In such factories as machine shops and ship-building yards, the work-day is limited to eight hours.

Wages.

The wage rate is about 40 sen a day for the adult male employes in fibre, cotton and weaving mills, while for female laborers the rate is 25 sen a day. In machine shops the rate is usually higher, being from about 70 to 80 sen a day. Some of these workmen get as much as one yen or more a day. In match factories the wages are much lower, being 15 to 25 sen for an ordinary female and 8 to 15 sen for little girls. In tobacco factories and printing shops a woman receives about 25 sen a day for her work, while a man gets from 45 to 55 sen.

Industrial Education.

An engineering college, now a part of the Imperial University at Tokyo, was established in 1871. This institution gives the highest technical education in the Empire. The Tokyo Higher Polytechnical School, which was established by the government in 1881, together with the Engineering and Science College of the Imperial University at Kyoto, constitute the industrial institutions second in importance. There are, besides, two Higher Polytechnical Schools at Osaka, which are furnishing important technical education.

With the object of distributing technical knowledge more widely and of imparting a general idea of science to the apprentices and young mechanics, as well as the manufacturers of the country, many schools have been established in cities and towns of the different prefectures by the government, which has been most earnest in encouraging industry since 1894. There are at present twenty higher grade schools of this kind, distributed throughout the country, besides twenty-one apprentices' schools and commercial and technical supplementary schools. A large number of these schools receive their support from prefectual governments and private individuals.

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Patents, Protection of Designs and Trade Marks.

The right to monopolize a certain field of industry was given to manufacturers and technical experts some time in the thirteenth century in Japan, but this was done rather for the purpose of increasing the revenue of the feudal lords than for encouraging industry. The first legislative measures for protecting inventors were enacted in 1871, and those for trade-marks in 1881. For inventions of meritorious character inventors were honored with the decoration of the "Blue Ribbon."

Statistics of patents, designs and trade-marks granted by the Japanese Government are given in the following table:

Year.	Patents.	Trade-marks.	Designs.
1885	99	949	...
1886	205	508	...
1887	109	361	...
1888	183	436	...
1889	209	664	23
1890	240	583	82
1891	367	554	117
1892	379	588	48
1893	318	648	59
1894	326	877	64
1895	223	923	94
1896	169	858	96
1897	188	2335	90
1898	293	1597	52
1899	297	1942	139
1900	586	1767	130
1901	606	1621	141
1902	871	2016	252
	5,972	19,227	1,387

Since the revision of the treaties with foreign countries in 1899, the laws governing patents of designs, and of trade-marks, which hitherto had been confined to Japanese citizens, were extended to foreigners residing in Japan. Japan has also joined the International League for the Protection of Inventors, and

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all necessary arrangements required for the protection of foreign inventions have now been completed.

The following table shows the number of patents, designs and trade-marks granted from November, 1896, to June, 1902:

	Patents.	Designs.	Trade-marks.
Austria-Hungary	5	..	9
Belgium	3	..	4
China	..	..	5
Denmark	5	..	3
France	25	..	179
Germany	54	1	913
Great Britain	103	9	1117
Netherland	2	..	4
Italy	4	..	1
Korea	2	..	....
Portugal	..	..	....
Russia	..	..	....
Spain	..	..	5
Norway-Sweden	4	..	3
Switzerland	3	..	23
United States	283	..	284
	493	10	2551

The principal manufacturing products in 1902 were as follows:

Straw plait	2,516,219 yen
Matting	8,539,309 yen
Woven cloth	153,595,919 yen
Porcelain	6,935,176 yen
Lacquered ware	5,768,099 yen
Bronze	1,717,419 yen
Rape seed oil	7,553,095 yen
Wax	2,353,199 yen
Indigo	4,821,485 yen
Camphor	1,309,375 yen
Menthol	1,248,129 yen
Isinglass	1,068,463 yen

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Matches	9,266,689	yen
Leather	2,566,544	yen
Paper, Japanese	10,308,640	yen
Paper, European	7,140,945	yen
Wax	2,353,199	yen
Camphor (exclud. Formosa)	1,309,375	yen
Woolen	5,083,887	yen
Sake	187,049,000	yen
Shoyn	68,940,680	yen
Raw silk	21,111,424	lbs.
Cotton spun	274,232,180	lbs.

In 1901 there were 347,352 weaving houses, with 791,118 employes, of which 43,172 were men and 747,946 women. These produced 153,595,919 yens' worth of woven clothes during the same year. The number of the weaving houses is gradually decreasing, owing to the increase of factories and shops that use labor-saving machinery.

The following table shows the kind of cloths produced by these weaving houses and factories:

Silk cloth	62,109,119
Silk obi	7,952,622
Silk mixed with cotton	11,116,264
Silk mixed with cotton	6,064,351
Cotton cloth	44,888,466
Cotton obi	719,020
Linen cloth	2,775,062

Obi-belt is an expensive article, costing, on an average, ten yen a piece, and for the most expensive kind from 300 to 500 yen. It constitutes an important part of woman's apparel in Japan. The total woolen product in 1901 was valued at 5,083,887 yen.

Raw silk is an important product of Japan. In 1901 the product of this article amounted to 21,111,424 pounds. Silk weaving houses that year numbered 410,801, and there were 3,701 factories. The comparatively small number of factories shows that the silk-weaving is better done by manipulation than by the use of machines.

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Cotton spinning has made a rapid progress. In 1888 there were only twenty-four mills, with 113,856 spindles, which produced 13,192,486 pounds of the article. In 1901 the number of mills increased to eighty-one and spindles to 1,118,762, in which 53,021 men and women were employed, producing 277,332,180 pounds. The capital invested in this industry amounts to 36,115,567 yen. The material, or raw cotton, used is chiefly imported. In 1902 the raw cotton imported amounted to 79,784,781 yen in value, of which the United States took 19,475,817 yen. The import from the United States in 1900 reached 27,019,134 yen. The export of cotton yarns in 1902 amounted to 19,901,521 yen, and was made principally to China.

MATTING.—The production of matting in 1901 amounted in value to 3,578,822 yen for home use, and about 7,000,000 yen for export. The export of this article dates back to 1885. Okayama is the most famous center for this industry, over 4,000,000 yen in value of the matting being annually exported from that place. During the last five years the export from Okayama has almost doubled that of all previous years. The total export of matting in 1902 is 6,719,073 yen.

STRAW PLAIT.—In 1901 there were 32,107 factories of straw plait, with 96,538 employes. The principal factories are located in Okayama, Kagawa and Aichi. In 1902 the export of straw plait from these places amounted to 2,938,858 yen in value, the greater part of which went to England and to the United States.

MATCH-MAKING.—There were 252 match factories in 1896, which produced annually 546,738 yens of matches. The number of the factories has now increased to 261 and the product to 9,266,689 yen in value. The export of matches amounted to 8,169,966 yen in 1902. China, Hong Kong and the Straits Settlements take the major part of this output. Over 75 per cent of the total production constitutes the export. Kobe is the center of the match industry, producing about 6,000,000 yens' worth of the article annually; Osaka and Tokyo are also large producers of matches.

PAPER.—There were in 1901 68,562 paper factories, producing to the value of 12,720,000 yen annually. All these manufacture the original Japanese paper. There are, besides, twelve mills,

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including one Government factory, in which the European methods of paper-making are adopted, with an aggregate capital of 7,140,954 yen. These mills produce annually 113,348,340 pounds of paper, which is equivalent to 7,140,945 yen in value—that is, about 6.3 sen a pound. The import of paper in 1901 amounted to 2,213,351 yen. The import of printing paper is decreasing, while that of stationery paper is increasing.

RAPESEED OIL.—In 1901 there were 7,155 factories of the rape-seed oil, producing annually 9,624,840 gallons, equivalent to 7,553,095 yen in value. The number of the factories has decreased from 9,604 in 1894 to 7,155 in 1901; while the product remained almost stationary.

CAMPHOR.—Camphor manufactories in 1901 numbered 932, producing about 2,650,162 pounds annually. These figures do not include the Formosan camphor product, which alone amounts to 4,849,949 pounds a year. The Formosan camphor was for some time monopolized by the Formosan Government, but now it is included in that of Japan proper. A large quantity of the camphor oil is also produced in Formosa.

LACQUERED WARES.—In 1901 the factories for lacquered wares numbered 5,393, producing annually to the value of 5,768,099 yens.

PORCELAIN.—The output of porcelain in 1901 was valued at 6,935,176 yen, of which 2,491,668 yen constituted the export. Nagoya produced one-third of the total. Gifu, Kyoto, Kanazawa and Kagoshima are the principal localities where the goods are manufactured.

BRONZE WORK.—The total amount of bronze work in 1901 had a value of 1,714,419 yen, of which Kyoto produced 725,986 yen.

IVORY WORK.—Kanazawa is the center of the ivory industry, producing annually about 450,000 yen in value of ivory articles.

SAKE.—There were in 1901 22,196 factories, producing annually 187,049,000 gallons of the liquor, equivalent in value to about 150,000,000 yen. A heavy tax is levied on sake, the rate being 7½ cents to each sho (sho-1.38 quart). Revenue obtained by the government from taxes on sake amounted to 62,961,698 yen in 1901.

SHOYU, OR SOY.—The shoyu manufactories in 1901 numbered 15,993, producing 68,940,680 gallons annually.

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Agriculture.

AGRICULTURE has played an important part in the development of Japan, because the country had had very little foreign commerce for twenty-five centuries, and the people had to depend upon the resources of their domain. The people in old times were divided into four classes—warrior, peasant, manufacturer and merchant. In order of importance, the warrior, or the ruling class, of course, was considered the highest; next came the peasant, and then the manufacturer and the merchant came the lowest. Nowadays no such distinction is made, but all the classes receive equal attention and respect.

Agriculture is the pursuit that is engaged in almost without intermission throughout the year. Crops are raised twice or three times a year on the same field. The farmer, moreover, does not wholly work in the field, for he makes himself useful in raising silkworms, reeling silk, etc., or engaged in such work as may be done during the time not occupied by farming.

Stock raising is not yet well advanced, as it is quite a new thing to the Japanese, who had not been meat-eaters until recently.

There are about 15,000,000 independent farmers, about 2,000,000 who are partly dependants, and partly leasers of land, and about 1,000,000 *bona fide* tenant farmers.

The Japanese Islands (excluding Formosa) cover an area of 104,460,311 acres, of which 34,967,230 acres are owned by private individuals, and the rest, or 69,493,081 acres, belong to the public and the Imperial household. The gross area of available land is 14,995,271 acres, constituting 15.7 per cent of the whole (excluding Formosa). It consists as follows:

	Acres.
Wet land	6,734,108.
Upland fields	5,626,910
Mulberry field	545,691
Tea plantation	78,128
Plains and pastures	2,634,352

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The cultivation of rice being the principal occupation of the Japanese peasants, the greater part of the available land consists of rice fields, which occupy the low, wet land. Upland fields are found on elevated places where drainage is good. In densely populated localities, even the slopes of hills are utilized for the upland farming. Water used for irrigation is supplied from rivers or reservoirs filled by rain. In about 755,983 of the wet land crops are raised twice a year. The second crop that is raised after the harvest of rice is usually *mugi, rape,* or the Japanese clover.

The cultivated land that forms the basis of agriculture covers more than 5,000,000 cho, yielding about 1,000,000,000 of yen worth of crops annually. Of this figure rice constitutes about 400,000,000 of yen. The whole of the cultivated land is estimated at 7,000,000,000 of yen, farmers' dwellings and farming houses are estimated at 300,000,000 of yen, and farming machinery and implements at 100,000,000 of yen.

Banking Facilities for Peasants.

To give banking facilities to the peasants there were established the Japan Hypothec Bank (Noko Ginko), the Credit Guilds, and the Colonial Bank (Takushoku Kinko).

The Japan Hypothec Bank was established in 1896 with the object of supplying the funds necessary for the development of agriculture and industry. It is a joint stock company with a capital of 10,000,000 yen, receiving also a grant-in-aid from the government. The loans are to be paid on the installment plan within a fixed period, generally fifty years.

Local Hypothec Banks were also established in 1896, one in each prefecture or district. They are also joint stock companies with a capital of not less than 200,000 yen each. Banks of this kind number at present forty-six.

The Credit Guilds are financial institutions recently organized with the object of enabling small farmers to obtain loans. They may be compared with the people's banks in Germany. There are at present 300 of this kind of banks distributed throughout the country.

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The Hokkaido Colonial Bank was established in 1899 for the purpose of aiding colonial exploitation in the Island of Hokkaido. It is a joint stock company with a capital of 3,000,000 yen. The Japanese government has subscribed 1,000,000 yen to this bank.

A law for agricultural societies was promulgated in 1899 with the consent of the Diet, and in the following year legislation was enacted providing, among other things, a grant of a subsidy not exceeding 150,000 yen annually to the societies established in conformity with the law. There are forty-five agriculture societies receiving such aid from the government. Besides these there are 561 sub-societies. For the benefit of the small farmers and small manufacturers Industrial Guilds were established, which in 1902 numbered 481. There are also 112 Staple Product Guilds and 212 Cattle and Horse Guilds.

For advancing agriculture the State Experimental Farms were established in 1886 at Tokyo with the object of showing the people improved method of cultivation, the selection of seed and their mixing, etc. These at present number ten, besides 42 local experimental farms established by prefectural governments, and 110 experimental farms, established by sub-prefectural district governments. Lecturers are appointed in local and sub-local districts to give lectures on the subject of farming, and to answer questions from farmers. These lecturers number 310.

Local agricultural training schools are maintained under the supervision of the Minister of Agriculture. The object of these institutes is to teach the farmers and their sons the principles of agriculture, elementary knowledge of surveying, of meteorology, and of chemistry, natural history, veterinary science, horse shoeing, etc. There are six such institutes, besides two state sericultural training schools and 39 public and 86 private local sericultural schools. There is one state silk-conditioning house at Yokohama. The Japanese government has taken much interest in cattle breeding, importing a large number of horses and bulls.

The College of Agriculture of the Imperial University of Tokyo had 3,435 students in 1902.

The farming population in 1901 was estimated at 28,000,000, with 4,800,000 households. These households contain an average of 5.8 persons, of whom 2.5 are of the age capable of working.

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One hundred and forty-three thousand five hundred and fifty-four farmers emigrated to Hokkaido during a period of five years ending in 1900.

WAGES.—The average wages of the farm laborers were as follows in 1901:

	Male.	Female.
	Sen.	Sen.
Day work on farm	29.5	19.0
Day work in sericulture	30.8	19.3
Reeling silk	...	20.0
	Yen.	Yen.
*Farm work by the year	32.12	17.06

*Laborers are supplied with board and lodging.

Wages in general show a tendency to advance. Comparing the wages of the present day with those of ten years ago, it is readily seen that they have almost doubled.

PRODUCT.—The gross value of annual agricultural product is given in the following table:

Rice	445,439,087 yen
Mugi	124,064,274 yen
Beans	35,952,282 yen
Others	153,872,649 yen
Straw	86,982,360 yen
Cocoons	93,618,991 yen
Silkworm eggs	3,844,126 yen
Mulberry twigs and silkworm litters	7,953,103 yen
Cured tea	9,037,545 yen
Live stock (cattle, horse, sheep and swine)	4,953,533 yen
Slaughtered beast	12,540,394 yen
Cattle and horses killed by disease	256,831 yen
Dairy products	4,128,017 yen
Staple manure	23,672,628 yen
Poultry and eggs	17,281,419 yen
Total	1,023,587,239 yen

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Principal Products.

RICE.—In 1901 there were 6,850,878 acres of rice fields, and these produced 234,574,615 bushels of rice. The average annual production of rice is about 206,000,000 bushels. The rate is about 75 bushels to each 2.45 acres. Five bushels of rice costs from ten to eleven yen. In 1901 Japan imported rice to the value of 11,787,958 yen, while the export amounted to 6,908,913 yen. Taking the last ten years' statistics, the export is seen to have remained almost stationary, while the annual import fluctuated at 6,000,000 yen. Japan's annual product of rice is becoming stationary, and if the living standard of the people does not change, the import of rice would be increased according to the increase of the population.

MUGI.—In 1901 there were 4,449,717 acres of fields cultivated with mugi, and the product amounted to 103,201,035 bushels, that is, about 55 bushels to each 2.45 acres. The export of this article amounted in 1901 to only 21,605 yen. Even in the year of the greatest export it did not exceed 200,000 yen. The import of mugi in 1901 was 272,869 yen; in 1900 62,343 yen.

The import in the form of flour, however, has increased from 619,009 yen in 1894 to 3,146,171 yen in 1901. In 1900 the import amounted to more than 4,500,000 yen, and since that it is steadily increasing.

BEANS.—Beans are extensively used in Japan. This article constitutes a subsidiary article of food, being used for the making of shoyu, or the Japanese sauce, as well as for food for cattle and for manure. Beans are imported largely from China and Korea. There are two principal varieties, namely, the shoja beans and the red beans. Both are cultivated during the seasons intervening between harvests of other crops. The red beans are used for confectionery. The annual output of beans is about 25,000,000 bushels.

MILLET, SORGHUM AND BUCKWHEAT.—Millet is used as food, being eaten mixed with rice; sorghum for making dumplings; and buckwheat for making macaroni. The annual output of millet is about 17,500,000 bushels; sorghum 2,000,000 bushels, and buckwheat 6,000,000 bushels.

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SWEET POTATOES.—Sweet potatoes are used for food stuff, both for men and animals. It is extensively cultivated in the southern provinces. The annual output is about 6,624,800,000 pounds.

POTATOES.—Potatoes are raised for the same purpose as the sweet potato. The present annual output of this product is about 662,480,000 pounds, and is steadily increasing.

RAPE.—Rape is grown as the second crop in rice fields. The use of this article is for making oil. The rape-seed oil was formerly used for illumination. The oil is largely exported to be used as a lubricant. The rape-seed cake serves as manure. The average annual output of rape is about 60,000,000 bushels.

INDIGO.—Since the introduction from abroad of a cheaper form of dye, the sale of the home-grown indigo has somewhat declined. The Japanese indigo, however, still retains a fair value, owing to the good quality of the dye. The annual output of this product is about 124,215,000 pounds.

TOBACCO.—Tobacco became one of the government monopolies in 1898. It was a partial monopoly, since the government had the right of buying and selling the leaves alone, until 1904, when the Diet enacted the legislation making the tobacco industry a complete monopoly of the government. The annual output of tobacco is about 74,529,000 pounds. The output in 1901 was 65,069,126 pounds. In 1902 Japan imported 956,817 yens' worth of tobacco, of which 953,637 yens' worth of the article came from the United States. In 1899 the import from the United States amounted to 5,000,000 yen.

SUGAR CANE AND BEET ROOT.—This industry is not now flourishing as it did formerly, owing to the comparatively high cost of the production. The beet root cultivation recently started at Hokkaido has not been successful. It is, however, steadily growing more successful in Formosa. The output of beet root was 1,276,776,670 pounds in 1900, and 1,111,958,363 pounds in 1901. The consumption of sugar has much increased. Its import in 1901 was 33,493,567 yen and in 1902 14,304,534 yen. The annual import of sugar is about 20,000,000 yen.

COTTON.—Japanese cotton is another article that suffered from the foreign competition, especially since the growing activities in the spinning business. The output is decreasing, as is seen in the

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fact that in 1897 it was 60,479,195 pounds and in 1900 36,999,851 pounds. As the consequence the importation of the article is increasing, which is seen in the following table:

1870	628,308 yen
1880	170,639 yen
1890	5,365,153 yen
1895	24,822,097 yen
1900	59,471,629 yen
1902	79,784,781 yen

Cotton imported from the United States is shown in the following figures:

1898	14,751,200 yen
1900	27,010,134 yen
1902	19,475,817 yen

British India furnishes Japan about 35,000,000 yens' worth of cotton annually.

HEMP.—The appearance of the Chinese and the Indian hemp in the market has considerably affected the prospect of the hemp industry in Japan. The country's annual output of hemp is at present about 24,843,000 pounds. Cultivation of flax in Japan is very promising.

STALKS FOR STRAW BRAIDS.—This is an important industry, as shown in the pages of the book devoted to manufactures.

MINT AND GINSENG.—Mint and ginseng are two of the principal products of Japan.

PAPER MULBERRY TREE AND MITSUMATA (Edgeworthia Papylifera) are extensively planted and used for manufacturing papers.

FRUITS.—Japan is not a fruit-producing country in a large degree, but produces a great variety of it. Excellent apples are grown in Hokkaido and in the northeastern part of the Honshyu. Oranges are produced in Kyushyu and other warmer localities.

FLOWERS AND GARDEN PLANTS.—Naturally and traditionally the Japanese are fond of flowers and plants. They spare neither pains nor money in decorating even miniature gardens with fantastic rocks and well-shaped trees and plants. The Japanese are taking great care in the cultivation of the chrysanthemum, peony, morning glory, etc.

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SERICULTURE.—The raising of silkworms has been an art of the Japanese since the "age of the gods." Today it constitutes one of the country's resources. The following table shows the condition of the industry in 1901:

Number of silkworm-raising family	2,475,819
Number of egg-cards manufactured	3,856,783
Cocoons raised, bushels	1,250,818
Raw silk manufacturers	421,941
Raw silk output, pounds	14,639,099
Raw silk exported in pounds	11,524,490

The silkworm is fed with mulberry tree leaves. There was in 1901 743,673 acres of mulberry field. The worms are raised three times a year, spring, summer and autumn. In 1901 the spring output was 8,993,360 bushels; the summer output 1,728,085 bushels, and the autumn output 1,909,460 bushels. About 2,500,000 bushels of cocoons are annually imported from China.

FILATURE.—Formerly the reeling of raw silk was carried on as a subsidiary business by peasants. The method employed was that of hand reeling. As soon as the government built a model filature at Tomioka, the factory system with the machineries began to extend throughout the country. In 1902 there were 3,710 reeling factories and 410,801 houses of hand reeling.

The recent general rise in the price of commodities and wages, especially after the Chino-Japanese war, increased the cost of the silk production. The average cost of the production of 100 kin, or 132.5 pounds, of silk was 90 yen in 1893, which increased to 143 yen in 1900. The export of the silk is increasing yearly, which is seen in the following table:

1869	5,720,182 yen
1880	8,606,867 yen
1890	13,859,339 yen
1900	44,657,029 yen
1901	74,667,331 yen
1902	79,784,781 yen

The United States is the largest buyer of Japanese silk, importing over 80 per cent of the whole amount Japan exports. Next comes France and Italy.

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TEA MANUFACTURING.—The tea plant was first planted in Japan in about 805 A. D. It came from China. Only two kinds of tea were at the beginning produced in Japan; these were pounded tea and pan-fried tea. In 1738 a new method of curling was invented, which produced so-called green tea. The method consists in first steaming the leaves and rolling them, and then drying them by fire in such way as to preserve the natural green color, The Gyokuro tea, which was obtained from the green tea, was first manufactured in 1835. The black tea is the latest innovation, having been introduced about twenty years ago. The process of manufacturing and refining has been simplified by the invention of machines, among which are those invented by Harazaki, Takabayashi, Mochizuki and Oishi. The government has established an experimental tea manufactory at Tokyo in 1898.

The cultivation of the tea plant has recently declined, owing to the increase in the cost of the production and the appearance of rivals in foreign markets. It has decreased from 71,209,475 pounds in 1891 to 65,238,432 pounds in 1900. Consequently, the export has decreased accordingly. The output in 1902 was 77,561,100 pounds. The government granted in 1897 an annual subsidy of 70,000 yen to the Central Tea Manufacturers and Traders' Association for foreign tea trade. The term of the subsidy expired in March, 1904.

LIVE STOCKS.—There were in Japan, according to the statistics of 1901, 792,707 cows and 489,634 bulls, 1,533,173 horses, 54,724 sheep, and 202,037 pigs. There were slaughtered during the year of 1901 190,403 cows and bulls and 106,808 pigs for food.

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Foreign Trade.

TRADE between Japan and Corea and China existed at an early date in the history of the Empire, but this traffic was on a very limited scale. After the introduction of Japan to the western world by Marco Polo, there was some little trade carried on with the Netherlands and Portugal. About 1,700 the annual imports from the Netherlands amounted in value to about $3,200,000 and 200 foreign ships entered the Port of Nagasaki. It was not, however, until Commodore Perry of the United States opened the ports of Japan to the world, and concluded commercial treaties, that Japanese foreign trade began to assume an important aspect.

Since the memorable era opened by the American Commodore, Japan's foreign commerce has grown rapidly, as it is shown by the following tables:

Year.	Exports. Yen.	Imports. Yen.	Total. Yen.
1868	15,553,437	10,693,072	26,246,545
1872	17,026,647	26,174,815	43,201,462
1877	23,348,522	27,420,903	50,769,429
1882	37,721,751	29,446,504	67,168,345
1887	52,407,681	44,304,252	96,711,933
1892	91,102,754	71,326,080	162,428,833
1897	163,135,077	219,300,772	382,435,849
1892	258,303,065	271,731,259	530,034,324

The total value of the exports and imports of specie and bullion is shown in the following table:

Year.	Exports. Yen.	Imports. Yen.
1872	4,480,896	3,691,510
1877	9,441,271	2,173,499
1882	4,430,198	6,160,724
1887	11,035,488	8,871,266
1892	9,729,753	22,883,757
1897	19,219,163	81,466,713
1892	2,028,982	32,161,358

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The large imports in 1897 are due to the proceeds of public bond sold abroad, and to the Chinese Indemnity.

The following shows the total value of commodities exported to, and imported from, various foreign countries during 1902:

Asia.	Exports. Yen.	Imports. Yen.	Total. Yen.
China	46,838,544.790	40,590,858.300	87,429,403.090
British India	5,067,262.760	49,302,846.040	54,370,108.800
Hong Kong	25,876,058.880	2,454,881.370	28,330,940.250
Corea	10,554,182.560	7,957,946.270	18,512,128.830
British Straits Settlement	8,269,632.670	1,674,322.180	9,943,954.850
Russian Asia	2,144,961.430	5,963,857.650	8,108,819.080
Anam and other French India	158,410.710	5,649,945.640	5,808,356.350
Dutch India	570,634.110	3,568,719.160	4,139,353.270
Philippine Islands	1,731,738.970	1,493,865.120	3,225,604.090
Siam	56,347.450	1,695,779.470	1,752,126.920
Total	101,267,774.330	120,353,021.200	221,620,795.530
Europe.			
Great Britain	17,346,149.270	50,364,029.320	67,710,178.590
France	27,283,457.860	4,745,775.660	32,029,233.520
Germany	4,737,029.200	25,812,921.340	30,549,950.540
Italy	13,287,556.010	186,812.910	13,474,368.920
Belgium	600,497.230	6,977,655.540	7,578,152.770
Austria-Hungary	1,143,309.480	2,376,655.960	3,519,965.440
Switzerland	755,916.170	1,951,046.840	2,706,963.010
Holland	745,249.080	772,665.660	1,517,914.740
Russia	968,936.770	103,113.890	1,072,050.660
Sweden and Norway	6,385.310	441,204.240	447,589.550
Spain	83,266,870	154,286.390	237,553.260
Turkey	41,859.870	1,189.300	43,049.170
Denmark	20,102.050	18,069.350	38,171.400
Portugal	.....	11,064.370	11,064.370
Total	67,019,715.170	93,916,490.770	160,936,205.940

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America.	Exports. Yen.	Imports. Yen.	Total. Yen.
United States of America	80,232,805.160	48,652,824.930	128,885,630.090
Canada and other British America.	3,485,841.060	517,274.080	4,003,115.140
Mexico	101,603.740	1,879.060	103,482.800
Peru	2,391.500	.....	2,391.500
Total	83,822,641.460	49,171,978.070	132,994,619.530
All other.			
Australia	3,172,092.410	1,672,218.340	4,844,310.750
Egypt	449,304.810	2,418,261.950	2,867,566.760
Hawaii	1,833,293.310	22,723.700	1,856,017.010
Total	5,454,690.530	4,113,203.990	9,567,894.520
Other countries	344,814.270	3,485,404.830	3,830,219.100
Unknown	393,429.110	691,159.690	1,084,558.800
Grand total	258,303,064.870	271,731,258.550	530,034,323.420

Principal Exports.

The following table shows the principal exports of Japan in 1901 and 1902:

Articles exported.	1901. Yen.	1902. Yen.
Tea, green (pan fire)	5,099,323	6,203,580
Tea, green (basket fire)	2,720,175	3,622,121
Tea, black	622,838	176,881
Tea, brick	110,040	197,840
Tea, dust	178,658	207,167
Rice	6,908,913	6,679,544
Fish, cod	175,666	114,677
Fish, cuttle	1,842,249	1,802,415
Iriko or beche de mer	436,142	353,498
Aga-aga	1,217,195	1,108,544
Salt	303,627	348,626
Sea-weed	1,092,923	609,143
Sea-weed, cut	325,404	200,344
Sharks' fins	144,151	155,205
Shellfish, awabi	483,363	513,074

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Articles exported.	1901. Yen.	1902. Yen.
Shellfish, kaibashira	204,198	310,562
Shrimps	339,653	326,091
Beer	863,603	505,832
Ginger, dried	125,467	317,644
Peanuts	404,937	358,604
Mineral waters	227,922	330,155
Mushroom, Shiitake	860,671	866,499
Potatoes	203,356	158,717
Sake	790,796	831,432
Shoyu (soy)	279,263	390,465
Can goods	229,422	272,384
Buttons, brass	162,029	137,154
Buttons, other kinds	134,900	234,711
Cotton shirts	234,760	156,796
Cotton, underwear	265,362	324,430
European clothing	299,024	504,150
Hakimono (Japanese shoes)	133,172	172,170
Boots and shoes	179,859	130,479
Silk dresses	63,967	158,692
Camphor	3,904,974	3,404,833
Camphor oil	239,933	92,488
Gall nuts	41,854	58,433
Ginseng	452,924	369,508
Menthol crystals	437,051	463,719
Peppermint oil	108,237	164,847
Sulphur	661,879	759,083
Antimony	78,491	271,612
Bronze, manufactured	226,791	328,309
Copper, crude and refined	13,964,610	10,261,984
Copper sheet	133,073	234,587
Gold and silverware	98,824	181,340
Iron, manufactured	368,490	437,296
Oil, fish	1,023,631	1,502,603
Wax, vegetable	610,371	789,875
Paper, European	251,898	240,945
Paper, torinoko	41,982	156,775

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Articles exported.	1901. Yen.	1202. Yen.
Paper, usuyo	328,325	283,257
Paper napkins	153,751	188,298
Paper, manufactured	300,974	308,768
Feathers	92,303	81,171
Furs	580,158	516,187
Hides and skins (undressed)	39,867	63,823
Leather	70,705	180,741
Shells, awabi	100,405	159,767
Silk, raw	74,667,331	76,859,978
Silk, noshi	995,407	1,694,272
Silk waste	3,473,362	4,019,524
Silk tissues, habutai	23,912,356	24,685,408
Silk tissues, kaiki	1,315,780	2,672,887
Silk tissues, others	399,204	519,847
Silk handkerchiefs	3,951,192	3,154,237
Cotton	308,908	282,671
Cotton yarns	21,465,573	19,901,522
Cotton blankets	265,754	225,392
Cotton flannels	512,448	548,787
Cotton tissues, chijimi	380,005	351,806
Cotton tissues, gasuitoori	100,669	49,942
Cotton tissues, tenuguyi	183,488	209,486
Cotton tissues, white	1,357,588	1,079,908
Cotton tissues, gray shirtings	1,347,605	1,523,061
Cotton tissues, cloth	823,900	1,134,507
Cotton tissues, others	756,269	1,089,049
Towels	509,785	686,233
Carpets, hemp, cotton or wool	707,770	653,330
Cigarettes	1,683,320	2,188,594
Bamboo	386,385	304,285
Cement, Portland	245,082	308,350
Coal	17,542,273	17,270,417
Lily bulbs	226,178	238,987
Manganese	187,177	52,539
Rags	19,077	843
Rope, bags and straw mats	431,578	473,249

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Articles exported.	1901. Yen.	1902. Yen.
Lumber for tea boxes	270,419	413,118
Match sticks	189,503	175,286
Railway ties	488,845	522,255
Timber, lumber, boards and planks, etc.	630,770	618,656
Bamboo baskets	137,732	185,904
Bamboo blinds	102,735	68,850
Bamboo, manufactured	296,059	173,309
Tooth brushes	282,152	477,154
Brushes, other kinds	174.891	149,174
Clocks, hanging and standing	282,641	256,393
Corals, native and manufactured	564,625	436,146
Cordages and ropes of hemp, flax and jute	139,266	164,334
Cotton gins	173,813	246,259
Fans	733,432	727,458
Furniture	210,334	199,826
Mirrors	248,236	399,629
Glass, manufactured	394,935	439,700
Ivory, carved	181,290	213,886
Jinrikisha	234,623	198,089
Lacquered wares	994,654	889,079
Lamps and parts thereof	407,333	488,970
Leather, manufactured	286,793	314,412
Matches	7,392,869	8,169,966
Matting for floors, hanagoza	5,302,341	6,719,073
Porcelain and earthenware	2,491,668	2,461,544
Shippoki	250,716	183,537
Screens	407,989	433,762
Soap toilet	211,852	172,150
Straw plaits	2,989,836	2,938,858
Toys	346,944	385,760
Umbrellas, European	1,023,638	1,037,926
Wood chip braids	244,238	464,390
Wood shaving	65,451	378,431
Wood, manufacture of	243,611	269,181
Grand total	252,349,543	258,303,065

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Principal Imports.

The following table shows the principal imports during 1901 and 1902:

Articles.	1901. Yen.	1902. Yen.
Electric light appliances	590,735	512,566
Electric motors	388,716	810,989
Fire engines and pumps	281,576	209,738
Lifting machines	979,890	319,735
Locomotives	1,749,408	1,708,014
Drilling and boring machinery	379,101	185,247
Turning lathes	709,105	473,084
Machine tools	682,341	561,100
Spinning machinery	1,279,195	700,874
Paper-making machinery	379,354	224,052
Steam boilers and engines	1,095,906	905,253
Telephones	164,738	194,825
Weaving machinery	420,797	94,528
Watches (all kinds)	432,554	234,150
Watch cases (all kinds)	335,891	233,949
Watch movements	426,243	259,499
Condensed milk	641,526	863,945
Eggs	1,298,611	1,196,455
Flour	2,873,302	3,278,324
Salted salmon and trout	1,404,828	2,011,487
Hats, caps and bonnets	341,119	232,863
Phosphorus, amorphous	237,778	296,087
Chlorate of potash	585,274	785,356
Soda ash	450,224	519,089
Caustic soda	468,568	787,972
Aniline dyes	884,884	1,653,220
Indigo	2,665,043	3,097,981
Logwood extract	179,321	363,026
Paint in oil	311,253	261,317
Window glass	1,084,833	1,581,071
Beans, soja	5,177,360	4,956,009
Beans, peas and pulse	150,776	830,698
Rice	11,878,958	17,750,817

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Articles.	1901. Yen.	1902. Yen.
Cotton seed	571,720	787,668
Seeds, sesame	284,785	426,753
Wheat	272,869	240,050
Hides or skins bull, ox, cow and buffalo	786,609	813,834
Leather, sole	590,713	531,392
Leather, other kinds	756,774	814,707
Iron, pig and ingot	1,593,311	982,326
Iron, bar and rod	3,511,756	3,519,126
Rails	1,612,540	1,662,700
Fittings of rails	334,561	383,041
Iron, plate and sheet	3,293,304	4,399,747
Other kinds of manufactured iron	1,070,833	932,071
Iron pipe and tubes	1,591,680	1,073,638
Iron nails	1,364,668	1,451,125
Tinned Plate and sheet	884,310	797,089
Iron wire and small rods	332,751	279,399
Telegraph wire	683,658	799,983
Material for bridges and buildings	1,481,153	341,797
Steel, other than mild steel	694,836	660,202
Lead, pig, ingot and sheet	876,228	510,713
Tin, block, ingot and sheet	530,243	501,008
Zinc, block, ingot and sheet	230,559	255,001
Zinc, sheet (No. 2)	509,504	781,867
Oil, kerosene, in cans	12,828,919	12,669,392
Oil, kerosene, other kinds	2,114,482	2,267,778
Lubricating oil	308,380	324,651
Paraffine wax	449,075	452,930
Card board	330,579	351,806
Paper, glazed and fancy	166,145	317,608
Paper, imitation Japanese writing	277,123	198,037
Paper, imitation Japanese	43,934	317,633
Paper, packing	196,497	85,909
Paper, printing	864,041	1,402,862
Sugar (other than refined sugar)	12,381,466	8,878,657
Sugar, refined	21,111,901	5,589,157
Cotton, raw, ginned	59,799,300	78,799,858

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Articles.	1901. Yen.	1902. Yen.
Cotton, raw and seed	851,062	1,004,914
Cotton yarns	4,873,738	1,747,875
Cotton thread	344,524	359,718
Cotton flannels	234,672	704,812
Cotton prints	680,468	2,602,032
Cotton satin and Italians	1,684,497	1,788,536
Cotton velvets	453,531	1,231,077
Shirtings, gray	2,991,651	5,070,651
Shirtings, white	575,743	1,191,777
Shirting, twilled	49,861	126,623
Turkey-red cambrics	189,127	302,877
Umbrella cloths	1,086,066	827,322
Wool	3,127,760	3,397,564
Woollen and worsted yarns	866,760	922,147
Flannels	313,297	487,350
Flannels, cotton mixed	251,342	59,145
Italian cloths	601,439	1,181,175
Mousseline de laine (all kinds)	3,339,121	3,754,836
Serges	376,377	242,333
Woollen and worsted cloth	1,318,162	2,000,012
Woollen and worsted cloths, cotton mixed	901,395	1,430,034
Cocoons	342,593	546,365
Tussah silk yarns	433,184	955,276
Plush or velvets, silk and cotton	379,402	631,233
Flax, hemp, jute and china grass	1,370,183	1,602,799
Flax and linen yarns	100,831	301,303
Blankets	78,096	123,576
Cotton handkerchiefs	107,126	94,924
Leaf tobacco	30,272	956,817
Celluloid	383,517	275,937
Coal	2,542,133	1,298,374
Coke	157,966	103,067
Iron ore	525,261	349,967
Malt	765,634	330,351
Sulphate of ammonia	255,472	334,812

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Articles.	1901. Yen.	190'. Yen.
Bone, animal (for manure)	257,147	355,970
Oil cake, beans	6,207,153	8,003,315
Oil cake, fish	1,177,719	1,451,361
Oil cake, other kinds	731,036	667,036
Phosphate manure	437,911	603,645
Nitrate of soda	183,857	216,529
Pulp	205,590	365,058
Timber, teak	241,743	382,222
Timber, other varieties	467,506	373,141
Belting and hose for machinery	261,371	308,436
Manufactured caoutchouc	162,879	223,941
Bicycles and tricycles	540,215	856,949
Freight cars	793,487	695,996
Passenger cars	112,757	128,800
Corks and cork bark	258,419	143,419
Electric light wire	131,172	308,163
Packing mats	241,786	359,256
Submarine telegraphic cables and underground telegraphic lines	498,401	85,431
Telephone wire	297,645	365,724
Grand total	255,816,645	271,731,259

Trade Between the United States and Japan.

The following table shows the growth of trade with the United States during the last thirty years :

Year.	Yen.	Yen
1873	4,226,162	1,017,761
1874	7,464,877	1,047,250
1875	6,890,132	1,920,346
1876	5,797,825	1,124,882
1877	5,232,322	1,736,781
1878	5,845,068	2,727,585
1879	10,879,053	3,212,273
1880	12,041,151	2,669,334
1881	11,087,556	1,816,200

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Year.	Yen.	Yen.
1882	14,280,199	3,133,666
1883	13,293,759	3,233,032
1884	13,130,924	2,489,970
1885	15,639,005	2,751,321
1886	19,992,429	3,358,987
1887	21,529,267	3,283,096
1888	22,618,483	5,648,734
1889	25,282,874	6,143,171
1890	19,821,438	6,874,532
1891	29,795,755	6,840,048
1892	38,674,971	5,988,054
1893	27,739,458	6,090,408
1894	43,323,557	10,982,558
1895	57,028,950	9,276,360
1896	31,532,341	16,373,420
1897	52,436,404	27,030,538
1898	47,311,155	40,001,098
1899	63,919,270	38,215,894
1900	52,566,395	62,761,196
1901	72,309,359	42,769,430
1902	86,232,805	48,658,825

The following table shows the principal exports to the United States in 1901 and 1902:

	1901. Yen.	1902. Yen.
Tea, green (pan fire)	3,997,569	5,668,557
Tea, green (basket fire)	2,076,581	3,089,818
Tea, black	617,098	167,669
Tea, ground	97,626	167,023
Rice	775,808	577,888
Cuttlefish	4,884	2,073
Kanten and colle (vegetable)	13,850	42,428
Shellfish, awabi	26,202	20,967
Ginger, dried	37	84,487
Ground nuts	26,031	86,599
Mushrooms, Shiitake	42,945	42,452
Sake	45,878	70,460

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	Yen. 1901.	Yen. 1902.
Soy	48,009	68,695
Canned goods	13,426	45,617
Cotton shirts	1,782	728
Hakimono	1,522	3,221
Silk dresses	16,217	59,980
Camphor	810,420	811,007
Camphor oil	98,325	47,496
Gall nuts	8,294	5,999
Menthol crystals	111,129	126,525
Peppermint oil	.....	12,309
Sulphur	495,141	474,619
Antimony	24,070	93,539
Manufactured bronze	83,173	149,988
Copper, crude and refined	150	280,380
Gold and silverwares	8,547	28,258
Iron, manufactured	786	4,276
Wax, vegetable	67,944	144,443
Paper, European	27,884	2,002
Paper, torinoko	2,208	74,079
Paper, usuyo	156,489	220,580
Paper napkins	77,232	81,975
Paper manufacture	49,224	39,215
Feathers	151	2,294
Furs	5,230	1,130
Hides or skins, undressed	120	3,457
Leather	325	19,170
Shells, awabi	3,321	525
Silk, raw	46,784,721	44,497,255
Silk, noshi	4,128	11,370
Silk, waste	78,374	214,660
Silk tissue, habutai	4,859,761	5,468,764
Silk tissues, Kaiki	956,247	1,889,244
Silk tissues, other kinds	9,903	115,097
Silk handkerchiefs	1,747,183	1,224,771
Cotton tissues, chijimi	19,190	33,259
Cotton tissues, other kinds	4,171	2,948

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	1901. Yen.	1902. Yen.
Carpets, hemp, cotton or wool	171,682	221,395
Bamboo	98,484	104,309
Cement, Portland	22	4,150
Coal	102,387	191,551
Lily bulbs	80,471	95,173
Manganese	93,274	20,561
Bamboo baskets	55,148	48,931
Bamboo blinds	35,623	18,333
Bamboo, manufactured	47,678	39,774
Tooth brushes	243,525	385,052
Brushes, others	146,076	106,029
Fans	300,260	275,126
Furniture	17,568	35,733
Glass, manufactured	1,290	1,254
Ivory, carved	38,450	56,181
Lacquered wares	75,161	59,961
Lamps	5,698	11,179
Leather, manufactured	985	4,126
Matches	2,500	547
Matting	5,064,663	6,381,733
Porcelain and earthenwares	1,027,141	913,396
Shippoki	94,480	71,799
Screens	77,497	73,674
Straw plaits	829,163	808,414
Toys	88,103	107,284
Umbrellas, European	1,800	2,191
Wood chip braids	224,602	318,958
Wood shaving	6,033	8,752
Wood, manufactured	53,086	76,595
Total	72,309,359	80,232,805

The following table shows the principal imports from the United States in 1901 and 1902:

	1901. Yen.	1902. Yen.
Electric light appliances	375,521	423,535
Electric motors	231,086	682,389

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	1901. Yen.	1902. Yen.
Fire engines and pumps	148,293	104,421
Lifting machines	162,941	33,700
Locomotives	783,356	569,271
Drilling and boring machines	43,452	40,999
Turning lathes	33,823	55,961
Machine tools	119,091	114,690
Machinery, paper-making	251,942	104,888
Machinery, spinning	7,002	2,252
Steam boilers and engines	364,086	448,883
Telephones	45,044	99,951
Weaving machinery	310,788	6,578
Watches (all kinds)	20,314	5,562
Watch cases	149,991	144,867
Watch movements	140,576	133,129
Condensed milk	246,359	358,588
Flour	2,786,552	3,243,775
Salted salmon and trout	122,551	202,659
Hats, caps and bonnets	5,325	1,218
Soda, ash	57,292	53,182
Soda, caustic	32,776	10
Indigo, dry	14,340	61,792
Logwood extract	705	4,328
Oil paints	935	4,445
Window glass	5,099	1,418
Beans, peas and pulse	1,563	2,405
Wheat	43,720	43
Hides or skins bull, ox, cow and buffalo	25,515	41,732
Leather, sole	461,925	439,470
Leather, other kinds	79,480	117,258
Iron, pig and ingot	2,950	.....
Iron, bar and rod	86,998	6,805
Rails	997,826	6,928
Fittings for rails	229,850	38,534
Iron, plates and sheets	190,101	47,147
Iron, manufactured	312,816	117,611
Iron pipes and tubes	526,866	340,056

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	1901. Yen.	1902. Yen.
Iron nails	668,490	424,906
Tin plate, iron wire and small rod	4,402	7
Telegraph wire	52,190	31,880
Material for bridges and buildings	497.781	183,625
Steel, other than welded steel	75,375	3,841
Lead, pig, ingot and sheet	212,926	558,124
Zinc, block, ingot and sheet	9,918	7,347
Oil, kerosene, in cans	11,778,381	12,083,711
Oil, kerosene, other	13,744	10,404
Oil, lubricating	319,453	278,627
Paraffine wax	392,490	375,403
Card board	307,513	320,630
Paper, glazed and fancy	939	157
Paper, packing	6,304	3,455
Paper, printing	152,127	180,164
Sugar, refined	14,364	14,052
Cotton, raw, ginned	12,986,748	19,475,817
Cotton satins and italians	2,090	.....
Shirting, gray	5,977	34,120
Wool	.....	2,467
Tobacco, leaf	953,637	30,017
Celluloid	41,755	38,681
Coal	86,285	376,548
Malt	8,313	3,101
Oil cake, fish	.....	2,518
Phosphatic manure	76,478	90,718
Soda, nitrate of	5,083	24,010
Pulp	18,740	17,222
Timber, teak	6,031	3
Timber, santalum and lumber and planks	274,889	156,883
Belting and hose for machinery	38,512	54,160
Caoutchouc, manufactured	10,383	25,902
Bicycles and tricycles	528,957	815,431
Railway passengers	9,510	25,395
Railway freight	59,793	121,794

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	1901. Yen.	1902. Yen.
Electric light wire.....	84,765	171,089
Submarine telegraphic cables and underground telegraphic lines.....	132,573	14,252
Telephone wire.....	34,964	104,892
Total	42,769,430	48,652,830

Tariff System.

ACCORDING to the terms of the tariff agreement entered into by Japan and Great Britain, France, the United States and Holland in 1867, the rate of import and export duties was fixed on a basis of 5 per cent ad valorem. The new tariff system, which went into effect in 1897, divides the imports into three main classes: dutiable goods, non-dutiable goods and prohibited goods. The tariff for dutiable goods ranges from 5 to 40 per cent ad valorem, divided into sixteen grades. The schedule has a standard rate, so to say, of 20 per cent, for ordinary refined goods. This rate increases on one side and decreases on the other. Natural produce, scientific instruments and apparatus, raw material, and articles of ordinary consumption take the decreasing scale, while articles of luxury, such as liquors and tobacco, take the increasing scale. In 1899 the tariff for alcohol was raised to 250 per cent for all Chinese liquors, and for other kinds of liquors not mentioned in the list, the tariff was raised to from 80 to 100 per cent. the same year duty was abolished on raw materials required by the State monopolies and match making. In 1899 the rate on tobacco was advanced to 100 per cent and again in 1901 to 150 per cent.

Commercial Bodies.

Chamber of Commerce.—There are fifty-eight commercial bodies in Japan discharging the functions of regular Chambers of Commerce. Besides these, Japanese subjects residing in

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Korea have their own Chamber of Commerce at Seoul, Fusan, Mukpho, Gensen and Chamelpo.

The Higher Council of Agriculture, Commerce and Industry was established in 1896 to devise measures for encouraging foreign trade. The Council is composed of thirty officials of the Departments of Agriculture and Commerce, Foreign Affairs, Finance, and Transportation and Communication, and business men of prominence.

Industrial Guilds.—In 1900 there were 529 Commercial Guilds; 433 Industrial Guilds and 187 Commercial and Industrial Guilds in Japan.

Commercial Museums.—There are two Commercial Museums, one located in Tokyo, the other in Osaka. The former is under the jurisdiction of the Department of Agriculture and Commerce, and contains principally domestic produce. This museum is intended for the foreigners. The Osaka Museum is the most important institution and is aggressive and active in the field. It contains copious samples of foreign goods, for the instruction of Japanese manufacturers and traders, and to encourage them to compete in foreign markets. The museum is supported by the City of Osaka. Besides these, there are many private museums maintained by the merchants in Tokyo, Yokohama, Kobe and Kyoto. There are, today, seven official Japanese museums in foreign cities. These are located in Shasi, Hanghow, Chunking, Bombay, Newchwang, Singapore and Bangkok. In addition there are private Japanese musemus which have State aid in Ping-Yang-Hong at Fuchow, Shanghai and Constantinople.

The Department of Agriculture and Commerce is sending every year a large number of capable young men abroad to have practical training either at commercial establishments or in factories. There are now over one hundred students, thirty-five of whom are in the United States.

Industrial reports are regularly published by the Department of Agriculture and Commerce, and Consul reports by the Department of Foreign Affairs.

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Finance.

The following is a table of the revenue and expenditures of Japan for certain years from 1868 to 1903:

	Revenue. Yen.	Expenditure. Yen.
1868	33,089,313	30,505,086
1872	50,445,173	57,730,025
1877	52,388,133	48,428,325
1882	73,508,427	73,480,667
1887	88,161,074	79,453,036
1892	101,461,911	76,734,740
1897	226,390,123	223,678,844
1902	282,432,964	281,753,195
1903	251,681,961	244,752,346

The following is a summary of the budget estimates for the year ending March 31, 1904, compared with the previous year:

Revenue—Ordinary Taxes.

	1902-3. Yen.	1903-4. Yen.
Land tax	46,845,971	46,996,212
Income tax	6,109,809	7,412,801
Business tax	6,604,003	6,792,818
Tax on sake	63,805,207	66,535,404
Tax on soy	3,328,499	3,444,034
Customs duties	17,045,611	16,570,655
Sugar excise	6,077,005	7,184,637
Other inland taxes	3,614,436	3,552,083
Total tax	153,430,541	158,488,644
Stamp. receipts	14,304,951	13,532,121

Receipts From Government. Undertakings and State Property.

	1902-3. Yen.	1903-4. Yen.
Postal and telegraph services	25,856,730	25,915,940
Railway profits	8,817,510	8,785,089
Leaf tobacco monopoly profit	11,728,526	12,606,012

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	1902-3 Yen.	1903-4 Yen.
Forests	2,914,387	2,955,361
Miscellaneous	2,504,150	2,477,120
Interests on deposits transferred	3,309,805	3,309,805
Transferred from fund for redemption of Formosan public works loans	1,000,303	1,350,000
Transferred from education fund	500,000	500,000
Miscellaneous receipts	1,747,710	1,882,407
Total ordinary revenue	226,114,613	231,802,499
Extraordinary.		
Proceeds from State property sold	1,111,125	894,375
Local contribution to expenses incurred by the State for the benefit of certain prefectures	1,197,141	1,076,800
Receipts from the issue of public loan	6,740,000	7,427,683
Chinese indemnity transferred	8,065,856	3,574,717
Forestry fund transferred	2,145,904	2,145,904
Other miscellaneous receipts	37,058,325	4,759,983
	56,318,351	19,879,462
Grand total	282,432,964	251,681,961
Expenditure—Ordinary.		
Imperial household	3,000,000	3,000,000
Foreign affairs	2,284,270	2,284,160
Home affairs	10,583,417	10,627,469
Army	38,432,317	38,495,727
Navy	21,349,054	22,077,695
Justice	10,837,646	10,563,532
Education	4,845,708	4,994,286
Agriculture and commerce	2,948,913	2,943,949
Communication	21,172,977	21,606,676
FINANCE.		
National debt charges	43,585,183	42,402,101
Other various expenses	18,557,481	19,468,526
Ordinary total	177,596,966	178,461,121

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Extraordinary.

	1902-3 Yen.	1903-4 Yen.
Foreign affairs	92,724	108,765
Home affairs	17,065,028	16,708,430
Finance	41,550,611	5,123,951
Army	8,262,789	3,671,241
Navy	7,076,586	7,118,575
Justice	565,640	543,907
Education	2,045,156	1,665,080
Agriculture and commerce	4,049,070	7,469,752
Communication	23,448,625	23,873,524
Total	104,156,229	66,288,225
Grand total	281,753,195	244,752,346

Note.—Owing to the dissolution of the Diet, the budget for 1903-4 has not passed the Diet, the budget for 1902-3 to be carried for 1903-4.

Formosan Finances.

Formosa, which was ceded by China April 28th, 1895, to Japan by the Shimonoseki treaty, was placed under military administration from that time until the end of March, 1896, and all expenses for the administration were defrayed as a part of the military expenditure. From April 1, 1896, to the end of March, 1897, the finances of the island were included in the general account of the central treasury. From the next fiscal year the Formosan finances were set apart as a special account with the object of making the island self-supporting in time. In the first year of the civil administration the State treasury had to subsidise yearly a sum of from 6,000,000 yen to 9,000,000 yen, but at present this is reduced to about 2,400,000 yen, while the ordinary revenue of the island has increased in the same period from about 2,000,000 yen to 13,000,000 yen.

The following are the financial statistics of the island:

Revenue.

	Ordinary. Yen.	Extraordinary. Yen.	Total. Yen.
1896	2,714,822	4,457	2,716,297
1897	5,315,880	5,967,386	11,283,266

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	Ordinary. Yen.	Extraordinary. Yen.	Total. Yen.
1898	7,493,650	4,788,311	12,281,961
1899	10,165,652	7,267,966	17,433,618
1900	11,062,527	207,174	20,269,701
1901	11,714,648	8,051,686	19,766,334
1902	12,650,695	7,205,319	19,856,014
1903	12,738,587	7,213,071	19,951,658

Expenditures.

1896	5,913,243	3,733,232	9,646,475
1897	7,707,894	2,779,626	10,487,610
1898	8,008,796	3,208,391	11,217,187
1899	12,304,735	6,018,810	18,323,548
1900	10,032,410	3,442,104	3,474,514
1901	11,837,073	7,526,683	19,363,756
1902	13,245,073	6,610,941	19,856,014
1903	12,245,502	5,873,684	18,119,186

Finance of Prefectures.

The actual revenue of prefectures "Fu and Ken" for 1901 was 58,721,522 yen, and the expenditures amounted to 52,478,449. The actual revenue of cities "Shi" was 28,332,444 yen and the expenditures 22,112,079. For towns and villages "Cho" and "Son" the revenue was 70,316,610 yen and as against expenditures aggregating 65,300,730 yen. In the expenditures of municipalities, disbursements on account of education formed about one-third of the total.

National Loans.

The proceeds of loans raised by the government have been laid out to improve and encourage the development of economic undertakings, the state having otherwise adjusted its finances. The only loans raised for other purposes were in connection with the civil war in 1884, and the Japan-China war. The total of the government loans in 1903 was 559,621,011 yen equal to about 12 yen per capita.

In detail the loan is made up as follows:

Old public loans..... 4,169,636 yen
Hereditary pension bonds, 5 per cent..... 19,630,475 yen

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Navy loan, 5 per cent	8,297,300 yen
Consolidated public loan, 5 per cent	167,128,350 yen
Railway loans, 5 per cent	37,248,900 yen
Railway Loan, 4 per cent	17,577,750 yen
War loan, 5 per cent	115,641,150 yen
Public work loan, 5 per cent	60,134,600 yen
Public work loan, 4 per cent	78,052,250 yen
Hokkaido railway loan, 5 per cent	3,592,500 yen
Hokkadio railway loan, 4 per cent	2,000,000 yen
Formosan loan, 5 per cent	16,707,900 yen
Loan for the redemption of paper money	22,000,000 yen
Temporary loan Formosan public work	5.440,000 yen
Temporary loan for iron foundry fund	2,000,000 yen
Local loans in 1902 amounted to	41,100,355 yen

Currency System.

The existing currency system is based on the coinage system formulated in 1889 and follows the gold standard. The unit of the coinage is 2 fun of pure gold (11.574 grains), which is called one yen. The ratio of gold to silver stands at 1 to 32.348. Gold coins are in three denominations, 5 yen, 10 yen and 20 yen. Subsidiary silver coins are in denominations, 10 sen, 20 sen, 50 sen; subsidiary copper coins, 5 sen-nickel, 1 sen-copper and 5 rin-copper.

The following table shows the amount of money in circulation in Japan in 1902:

Amt. of coins in yen.		Amt. of paper money.	
Gold coins	89,247,908	Gov't paper money	1,551,792
Silver subsidiary	59,177,329	National bank notes	431,576
Nickel subsidiary	8,782,507	Convert. bk. notes	232,094,377
Copper subsidiary	9,139,390		
Total	166,347,134	Total	234,078,745
Grand total			326,572,380

Banks.

National banks were first established in 1872, based on the principle of the National Banks of America. Within a very

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few years after the establishment of the first National Bank the number of institutions of this kind throughout Japan numbered 152. The National Bank regulations of 1883 converted National Banks to private banks in 1896 to 1898, so that there are now no more National Banks in Japan.

Following is a table of banks doing business in 1902:

	No. of Banks.	Paid Up Capital.
Bank of Japan	1	30,000,000
Hypothec Bank	1	3,250,000
Japan Industrial Bank	1	2,500,000
Yokohama Specie Bank	1	18,000,000
Hokkaido Colonization Bank	1	2,100,000
Formosan Bank	1	2,500,000
Local Hypothec Banks	46	27,657,234
Ordinary Banks	1,841	264,530,018
Savings Banks	431	22,412,820
Ordinary banks doing savings bank business	268	6,418,311
		372,950,062

The Bank of Japan, the Hypothec Bank of Japan, the Japanese Industrial Bank, the Yokohama Specie Bank, the Hokkaido Colonization Bank, the Formosan Bank and the Local Hypothec Banks have all been established under official protection

Nippon Ginko, or the Bank of Japan.

Nippon Ginko, or the Bank of Japan, was opened October 10, 1882. In 1884 it was authorized by the government, under an ordinance known as the Convertible Bank Note Act, to issue notes which were to replace the old notes issued by the government and the National Bank Notes. This act aimed at unifying the currency system throughout the country under control of the Central Institution.

The capital of the Bank of Japan at the start was 10,000,000 yen, one-half of which was subscribed by the government. In 1887 it was increased to 20,000,000 yen, and in 1895 it was further increased to 30,000,000 yen. The capital is full paid up. The

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surplus at present amounts to 15,700,000 yen. The value of the notes outstanding, issued by the bank up to the end of 1901, was 214,096,766 yen. The total transactions of the bank during 1901 amounted to 10,576,136,318 yen. During the same year the deposits received by the bank amounted to 1,965,848,088 yen, and the total loans and discounts aggregated 916,738,048 yen.

The administrative body of the bank is composed of a governor, a vice-governor, four directors and three or four auditors. The governor and vice-governor are appointed by the government for a term of five years. The directors are also appointed by the government, one of each two candidates nominated at the general meeting of the shareholders, for a term of four years.

The head office of the bank is in Tokyo. Its building is a three-story structure erected at a cost of 1,150,000 yen. The bank of Japan has eight branch offices in the most important cities of the country, besides numerous agencies distributed throughout the Empire.

The Yokohama Specie Bank was founded in 1880 with capital of 3,000,000 yen, for the purpose of furnishing financial facilities for the foreign trade of the country. The capital was increased according to the growth of transactions, and it is now 24,000,000 yen, of which 18,000,000 are paid up. The reserve fund was 9,837,237 yen in 1902.

The total amount of deposits was 987,035,131 yen, and the loans amounted to 432,441,559 yen in 1902. The bank has branches, agencies and correspondents in important cities throughout the world. There are branch offices in San Francisco and New York. The Merchants' Laclede National Bank in St. Louis is a special agent for the bank.

The Hypothec Bank of Japan was founded in 1896 as a joint stock company, with a capital of 10,000,000 yen and under special patronage and control of the government, for the purpose of furnishing long-time loans at a low rate of interest for the improvement and development of agriculture and industry. It was designed to serve as the central medium of credit for agricultural and industrial enterprises conducted on a large scale throughout the entire country, as agricultural and industrial

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banks in the various prefectures are destined only for local transactions in the same branch of business.

The bank is authorized, when at least one-fourth of its capital is paid up, to issue mortgage debentures to an amount not exceeding ten times its paid-up capital, provided the amount of such debenture does not exceed the total amount of outstanding loans redeemable in annual installments and the debentures of agricultural and industrial banks in hand. These debentures shall be redeemed at least twice a year by means of drawings in proportion to the total amount of redemption of loans redeemable in annual installments in the same year, and the debentures of agricultural and industrial banks in hand. Besides, for each issue of debentures, premiums of various amounts, ranging from five to one thousand yen, are allotted to a certain number of the debentures which are determined by drawings. This is the single exception to the general prohibition of lotteries or any lottery-like system, and it is especially allowed to the Hypothec Bank, in order to secure many small deposits for the agricultural and industrial banks.

The paid-up capital of the bank is 3,250,000 yen, and it has a reserve fund of 210,926 yen. The total amount of loans was 18,560,174 yen, and debentures issued 14,240,960 yen, in 1902.

The Local Hypothec Banks were first established in 1897, the number to start with being six. Now there are 46 banks of this kind throughout the country. Each bank has a capital of 200,000 yen or upwards, and acts as local organ of credit for the same objects as the Hypothec Bank. The authorized capital for these 46 banks is 28,370,000 yen, of which 27,657,234 yen is paid up. They have a reserve fund of 1,440,714 yen. In 1892 the total deposits amounted to 18,275,598 yen, loans 38,418,801 yen, and debentures issued 2,011,530 yen.

The Bank for the Colonization and Exploitation in Hokkaido was established in 1900, for the promotion of colonizing and exploitation in Hokkaido, with a capital of 3,000,000 yen, 2,100,000 paid up.

The Bank of Taiwan (Formosa) was established in 1899 for the purpose of promoting the economic development of the island of Formosa. It is a joint stock company with a capital of 5,000,000 yen, and is endowed with the privilege of issuing

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bank notes convertible in silver yen against the reserve gold or silver coins or bullion and government bonds. Treasury bills, notes of the Bank of Japan and any other negotiable paper or commercial bills of reliable nature. Notes issued beyond this limit in case of emergency are subject to a tax of 5 per cent or more per annum. The government has subscribed 1,000,000 yen and the dividends accruing from the shares purchased therewith were added to the reserve fund of the bank for the first five years. The government has further made an advance of 2,000,000 yen in silver to the bank with no interest. The paid-up capital is 2,500,000 yen. The total convertible bank notes issued in 1902 was 3,977,349 yen.

The Industrial Bank of Japan, which was established in April, 1902, is a joint stock company. As the Hypothec Banks are intended to furnish long and cheap loans on the security of immovable property, agricultural and industrial enterprises, especially for the former, the Industrial Bank has for its especial object the handling of bonds and shares of various kinds. It may be regarded as a kind of credit mobilier or trust company. The business which may be transacted by the bank under the law is as follows:

(1) To make loans against the pledge of public loan bonds, local loan bonds, companies' debentures and shares; (2) To subscribe or take up public loan bonds, local loan bonds and companies' debentures; (3) To accept deposits of money and custody of valuable objects; (4) To transact various kinds of trust business with local loan bonds, companies' debentures and shares. The bank is endowed with the privilege of issuing debentures to an amount five times its paid-up capital.

Exchanges.

Exchanges in Japan had their beginning in transactions in rice. The rice exchanges are comparatively old institutions, and may be traced back to a period at the end of the seventeenth century. The income of feudal lords was derived principally from rice at that time. It was customary to ship the cereal to Osaka, Yedo and other commercial centers, where it was sold to rice brokers. In 1876 the Rice Exchange Law was promul-

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gated. The terms of this law permitted of the organization of exchanges in the form of stock companies. Two years later, 1878, stock exchanges were established at Tokyo and Osaka. A new stock exchange law was enacted in 1903, which applies to all kinds of exchanges. According to this act exchanges may be organized either as stock companies or corporations. Those in the form of corporations are composed of members who have received a special concession from the government to transact business. Those organized as stock companies must have a capital exceeding 100,000 yen. There were 81 exchanges in 1901, which had 11,370 members and shareholders, including 1,104 brokers. Their total authorized capital was 7,734,250 yen, of which 6,977,571 yen were paid up. The aggregate reserve fund was 659,390 yen.

Insurance Companies.

Insurance companies conducted along the lines in vogue in Europe and America were first organized in Japan in 1881. They found favor at once and in 1901 there were 40 life insurance companies, having an aggregate capital of 8,705,000 yen and carrying insurance amounting to 195,571,087 yen, doing business in the Empire. Mutual life insurance companies were introduced into Tokyo in 1902. At the present time there is only one mutual company, the president of which is Count Y. Yanagizawa. There are 19 fire insurance companies, representing a capital of 15,820,000 yen and carrying insurance amounting to 294,379,999 yen. In 1900 there were three marine insurance companies, having a combined capital of 9,500,000 yen and covering lines of insurance amounting to 730,619,475 yen.

Clearing Houses.

Though the custom of using commercial bills in trade has existed in Japan for many years, it was only recently that clearing houses, modeled on the western pattern, were established in the country. The Osaka Clearing House, which opened in December, 1879, was the pioneer of this kind of institution in Japan. In December of the following year this clearing house included 60 banks in its membership. The Tokyo Clearing House,

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which opened for business in 1887, had associated with it 59 banks at the close of 1902. There are four clearing houses in Japan besides those at Osaka and Tokyo. They are: The Kyoto Clearing House, the Yokohama Clearing House, the Kobe Clearing House and the Nagoya Clearing House. The latter was established very recently.

The following table shows the number of bills cleared, also the amount, through Japanese clearing houses in 1902:

	No. of Bills Cleared.	Amount Cleared.
Tokyo	2,210,388	1,350,791,066 yen
Osaka	1,550,430	663,659,703 yen
Kyoto	610,277	155,657,015 yen
Yokohama	257,165	416,126,576 yen
Kobe	246,906	251,656,959 yen
Nagoya	87,884	43.083.087 yen

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Transportation.

THE first railway in Japan was the one built by the government between Tokyo and Yokahama, a distance of 18 miles, which was commenced in 1869 and opened for traffic in 1871. At the present time railroads in Japan are divided into two classes: those owned and operated by the government, and those owned by private individuals:

The following table shows the progress of railways in Japan up to March 31, 1903:

Government Railways.

Roads	12	Locomotives	472
Total mileage	1,739	Passenger cars	1,358
Number of stations	293	Freight cars	5,815

Private Railways.

Number of companies	41	Locomotives	975
Total mileage	3,842	Passenger cars	3,537
No. of stations	927	Freight cars	15,861

The total actual investment in the government roads from the beginning to the end of 1902 was 141,945,060 yen, exclusive of the lines in Formosa. The investment in private railways during the same period was 257,375,000 yen. The capital stock of the private railways is divided into 5,519,500 shares, which are held by 46,306 persons.

The following table shows the volume of traffic and the revenue, in yen, of Japanese railways in 1902:

Government Railways.

Income.	
Passengers	12,206,800
Freight	5,829,715
Other sources	300,067
Total	18,336,582
Expenditures	9,066,165
Net profit	9,270,417

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Private Railways.

Income.	
Passengers	17,833,070
Freight	14,104,427
Other sources	3,767,174
Total	35,707,671
Expenditures	18,132,259
Net profit	17,572,412

In the same year the government railways carried 32,689,916 passengers and the private lines 78,121,456 passengers. The total freight carried by the government roads was 3,317,457 tons, which the private lines carried 12,925,695 tons. The average fare per one mile is 0.9 cents. The average charge for freight is 1 cent for hauling one ton one mile.

Ships.

The fact that Japan is surrounded on all sides by water has given the Japanese ample opportunities to develop the art of navigation. Early in the fifteenth century, before Columbus discovered America, Japanese sailors are known to have penetrated the South Seas in search of trade with the Philippines, and to have frequented Chinese waters, touching at Corean and Chinese ports. There are well authenticated records telling of a visit to the east coast of Mexico by a Japanese vessel in the seventeenth century. A party of Japanese envoys visited Rome in the sixteenth century. The envoys were strongly impressed with what they saw, and upon their return to Japan told in glowing language of their adventures and of the great powers and strength of foreign nations. These accounts caused fear on the part of the feudal government of invasion by some foreign power. Tokugawa's feudal government, then reigning in Japan in the name of the Emperor, thought it wise to prevent Japanese going abroad, and issued an edict prohibiting the building of vessels in which seamen might venture on distant voyages. This order was so strictly enforced that it resulted in suppressing the sea-faring spirit for a long period of years. Since the restoration of sovereignty to the Emperor, which occurred thirty-seven years ago,

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navigation and foreign commerce have been fully restored. Much encouragement has been given to seamen by the government, with the result that in 1902 Japan had the following vessels:

	Number.	Tonnage.
Steamers	1,441	609,951
Sailing ships	3,977	334,509
Japanese junks	18,743	235,195
Small ships under five tons	627,611	.....

These figures include 20 steel-built steamers of more than 5,000 tons' displacement each.

The following are shipping statistics of the ports of Japan, not including those of Formosa, and the vessels for coasting trade in 1902:

	Entered.		Cleared.	
	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage
Japanese steamships	3,226	4,309,164	3,239	4,324,213
Foreign steamships	2,985	7,090,249	2,979	7,097,378
	6,211	11,399,413	6,218	11,421,591
Japanese sailing ships	733	64,408	768	67,341
Foreign sailing ships	88	102,779	92	107,951
Japanese junks	732	7,846	774	8,190
	1,553	175,033	1,634	183,482
Grand total	7,764	11,574,446	7,852	11,605,073

In 1902 there were 15,977 Japanese captains and engineers and 333 foreign captains and engineers serving in the Japanese merchant marine.

The Japanese Government is giving subsidies to the shipping business. A subsidy is granted on steamers that come up to the standard specified in the provisions of the Subsidy Law. The steamers that are qualified to receive such aid must carry on regular service between Japan and foreign ports or along the coast of a foreign country. The subsidy is given at the rate of 12½ cents per ton for every 1,000 miles the goods are carried on steamers of not less than 1,000 tons capacity and capable of a speed of ten knots or more an hour.

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The list of the subsidized lines is given as follows:

Yokohama—Melbourne.	Kobe—Vladivostock.
Yokohama—Bombay.	Hong Kong—San Francisco.
European Line.	Shang-hai—Hankow.
Hong Kong—Seattle.	Hankow—Schang.
Yokohama—Seattle.	Shang-hai—Suchow.
Kobe—North China.	Shang-hai—Hangchow.
Kobe—Korea.	Suchow—Hangchow.

Besides these given above, there are other lines of local importance which are being aided by the Formosan Government, the Hokkaido Government and the Prefectural Governments.

The three largest steamship companies in Japan are Nippon Yusen Kaisha (Japan Steamship Company), Toyo Kisen Kaisha (Oriental Steamship Company) and Osaka Shosen Kaisha (Osaka Steamship Company).

The following table shows the condition of these three steamship companies in 1902:

	Nippon Yusen Kaisha.	Osaka Shosen Kaisha.	Toyo Kisen Kaisha.
Capital	22,000,000	5,500,000	3,250,000
Reserve for dividends, repairs and insurance	1,672,924	226,100	105,542
Number of steamers	108	98	7
Total tonnages	222,979	64,076	26,419
Lighters	235	191	3
Passengers carried	334,959	1,600,479	15,503
Freight carried	2,174,623	86,612	16,278,039
Revenue from passengers (yen)	2,802,226	1,597,507	1,373,456
Income from freights (yen)	13,358,691	2,952,845	1,256,500
Subsidy from government (yen)	5,143,493	1,127,931	992,651
Total income (yen)	23,256,505	6,302,872	3,782,471
Total expenditure (yen)	18,044,940	5,422,431	2,969,963
Net profit	5,211,565	880,441	812,508
Dividend	12%	10%	12%

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The Nippon Yusen Kaisha, which is one of the largest steamship companies in the world, maintains 12 regular lines:

Seattle—Hong Kong Line—fortnightly.
European Line.
Bombay Line—monthly.
Yokohama Shanghai Line—four weekly.
Kobe-Vladivostock Line—weekly.
Kobe-Corea-North China Line—fortnightly.
Kobe-Tientsin Line—fortnightly.
Kobe-New Wang Line—fortnightly.
Kobe-Otaru Line (Eastern Route)—every three (3) days.
Kobe-Otaru Line (Western Route)—weekly.
Kobe-Keelung Line—four times a month.

The Nippon Susen Kaisha maintains a service between Seattle and Hong Kong, via Yokohama, Kobe and Shanghai with six steamers of the new twin-screw type of over 5,000 tons.

The Toyo Kisen Kaisha runs between San Francisco and Hong Kong via Honolulu, Yokohama, Kobe, Nagasaki and Shanghai; also touches at Manila. The company has seven steamers of large size. The Nippon Maru, American Maru and Hong Kong Maru, which form the regular line between San Francisco and Hong Kong, are new, fast twin-screw steamships of 6,000 tons.

The Osaka Shosen Kaisha runs regular lines in the Inland Sea, along the western and southern coasts of Japan and between Kobe and North China and Formosa.

Ship Building.

The first shipyard built after the western pattern was established by the feudal government at Nagasaki in 1854. Since then shipyards have been built in all important ports, till in 1902 they numbered 187. During the same year these yards built 73 steamships and 165 sailing ships. During the ten years between 1893 to 1902, there were built in Japan 499 steamships, aggregating 118,144 tons, and 1,000 sailing ships, aggregating 98,330 tons.

Of these shipyards, Mitsubushi Shipyard, in Nagasaki, and Kawasaki Dockyard, in Kobe, are the most important, the former having been founded in 1854 and the latter in 1871.

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Communication.

THE establishment of a postal service in Japan dates back to about 202 A. D., when a system of dispatch-carrying known as Hikyaku was adopted. The present postal system, which is modeled after that of European and American countries, was adopted by the Japanese Government in January, 1871, when there were established post-offices, numbering 180 in all, distributed throughout the country. In 1877 Japan entered the International Postal Union, and in 1902 she joined the Universal Postal League relating to the value-declared letter and postal boxes; also joined the International Parcel Post.

At present there are 58 countries in the Postal Union, and of these 32 joined the Union after Japan had done so.

At the end of 1902 there were 1,592 postal telegraph offices, 2,534 post-offices, and 46,600 postal agencies in the country. In the same year 45,046 mail boxes were installed by the government, and 1,354 mail boxes by private individuals, and over 50,000 officials and mail carriers were employed. In Tokyo, in the same year, there were 60 postal and telegraph offices and 2,016 postal agencies.

The following table shows the mail matter transmitted during 1902:

Letters	213,956,370
Post cards	488,890,747
Newspapers and magazines	150,553,746
Others	39,299,693
Total	913,120,735

In 1876 Japan established its postal-offices at various districts of China and Korea. These at present number 22 and are located as follows:

China—Shanghai, Tientsin, Chefoo, Suchow, Hangchow, Shasi, Amoi, Hankow, Peking, Fuchow, Newchang, Nanking.

Korea—Fusan, Gensam, Ninsen, Mukpho, Chinnanpho, Masan, Kunsan, Songjin, Seoul, Pinggang.

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Two hundred and fifty-seven officials and mail carriers are employed in these postal offices.

Postal rates, one letter, per momme, 3 sen (2.66 gram).

Postal card, 1.5 sen, periodical, per 20 momme x 2.644 ounce, half sen, books and printing matter and sample, per 30 momme (3.966 oz.), 2 sen.

Postal rates for parcels:

	Up to 10 Ri.	Up to 100 Ri.	Over 100 Ri.
Up to 200 momme.....	5 sen	8 sen	16 sen
Up to 400 momme.....	7 sen	12 sen	24 sen
Up to 600 momme.....	9 sen	16 sen	32 sen
Up to 800 momme.....11 sen		20 sen	40 sen
Up to 1,000 momme.....13 sen		24 sen	48 sen
Up to 1,250 momme.....15 sen		25 sen	56 sen
Up to 1,500 momme.....17 sen		32 sen	64 sen

Ri equals 2.44 miles. One momme equals 2.66 grams.

The post-offices in Japan dispatched 6,776,573 pieces of mail matter to, and received 7,010,517 pieces of mail matter from foreign countries in 1902. Of these 1,042,942 were sent to, and 1,277,461 were received from the United States. The postal service between America and Japan equals in volume that between all the European countries and Japan.

The International postal rate in Japan is charged as: Letter, 2 cents for every 15 gramme; postal card, 2 cents; printed matter, 1 cent for every 50 gramme; sample of merchandise, 3 cents for a quantity not exceeding 100 gramme, and one cent for every additional 50 gramme; and registering, 5 cents.

The postal service in Japan affords great facilities to merchants, as well as to the public by its system for the collection of trade charges and cash. This system was adopted in 1896, in connection with the parcel service. The amount to be collected may not exceed 300 yen. The system of collecting cash was adopted in 1900. By it cash is collected for receipts of trade charges, warrants of dividends on stock, shares, coupons of public loan bonds, or company's debt or receipt of premium of insurance, which are made payable to bearer. The amount of money to be thus collected is limited to 300 yen. When a collection is made by

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post-office, a notice to that effect is given the applicant, who, upon payment of the fee required for transmitting the money collected, may draw the cash.

The expense incurred by the government on account of the postal service was considerable at the start, but this condition is being gradually adjusted. In 1873, the receipts from the source of the ordinary postal matters amounted to only 225,700 yen, while the disbursement was more than double that sum. In 1901 the receipts from the same source were 10,677,937 yen, while the disbursement was 7,286,030 yen; that is to say, the government in that year received 100 yen for every 68.2 yen it expended. From the parcel service the government received 1,540,561 yen for its disbursement of 1,800,669 yen in the same year.

In 1902 the post-offices in Japan issued money orders amounting to 95,534,704 yen to 9,291,592 applicants. Of these 13,260,704 yen and 546,838 applications came through telegraph money orders.

The postal saving system was adopted in 1875. Deposits are received from ten sen upward, and the sum deposited by a single person in a day is limited to 50 yen, and the aggregate deposit, including interest, is limited to 500 yen. The interest allowed for the deposit is at present 4.8 per cent. In 1902 the post-offices received 27,196,802 yen in deposit from 2,363,335 persons.

Telegraph.

The telegraphic instruments were first introduced into Japan in 1853 by Commodore Perry, who presented two sets of the instruments to the feudal government. These, however, were not put to any practical use. The first telegraphic service was installed in 1869 by the government, which held a monopoly in the field. The service was gradually extended until in March, 1903, there were 2,187 telegraphic offices, 549 receiving boxes and 78,711 miles of line. In the same year 18,073,407 dispatches were sent and received over the various lines. The rate charged is 20 sen for every 15 words; 5 sen being charged for every additional five words, not counting the address of the receiver. This rate is for dispatches within the country; for foreign countries, of course, special rate is charged.

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In January, 1879, Japan joined the International Telegraph Convention. The islands are now connected by four different cables with the Asiatic mainland. During 1902, 399,348 cable dispatches were sent to and 426,268 received from foreign countries. The number of the paid cables sent to, and received from, the United States in 1902 was 22,594.

Telephones.

Telephones were installed by the government for the first time in 1877. Its field is monopolized by the government. There were, in 1902, 29 principal exchanges, 151 call officers and 134 public automatic telephones, and 104,725 miles of the line. In the same year there were 29,941 telephone subscribers and the number of calls made was 111,799,647. The rate charged to a subscriber is 60 yen a year. The total receipts of the government from the telephone service in 1901 amounted to 1,810,411 yen.

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Forestry.

THE forests of Japan, her natural ornaments, which occupy more than one-half of the Island Empire, would appear to have exerted an inspiring influence upon the minds of her inhabitants, for their love of forests and the luxuriance of sylvan growths is observed to be almost intuitive. One is also inclined to think that the Japanese may owe their burning patriotism and aesthetic sense to the profoundly sympathetic influence the forest seemed to have exercised upon them.

According to the latest statistics, there are 56,564,044 acres of forest land, that is to say, over 59 per cent of the area of the whole of Japan exclusive of Formosa, which are divided as follows:

State forests	32,157,034 acres
Imperial forests	5,124,873 acres
People's forests	19,282,137 acres

The Imperial forests, which are the property of the Imperial household, are divided into two classes: hereditary and ordinary. The hereditary forests cover 2,433,263 and the ordinary 2,706,273 acres. The former class include such forests as are so thickly wooded and extensive as to furnish enough material for a regular working plan of forestry. The recent change in industrial Japan has resulted in a revolution in the modes of utilizing forests. There has been considerable increase in the domestic demand for timber and wood fuel, not only in connection with industrial and maintaining enterprises and for ordinary building purposes, but as well for making railroad ties and telegraph poles; also for manufacturing various kinds of wooden articles and paper. The recent development in transportation facilities has caused traders in forestry products to seek customers abroad; especially in China and Corea.

The following table shows the classes of forests in Japan, and what per cent each forms of the whole:

Conifer forests	21 per cent
Broad-leaved forests	25 per cent
Conifer and broad-leaved forests	45 per cent
Thinly stocked or black areas	9 per cent
	100 per cent

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Following are the principal species of trees: -

CAMPHOR TREE (Cinnamomum Camphore).—Grows in the south of Japan and in Formosa. The timber is rather hard and lustrous and has a peculiar pungent odor. It is highly prized for making valuable articles of furniture as well as for the manufacture of wooden ornaments. The tree produces gum camphor, for which there is a large demand abroad. Formosa furnishes more than three-fourths of all the camphor used throughout the globe.

TSUGE (Boxus Sempervirens).—The wood of this tree is exceedingly hard, fine and so close-grained that the year-rings can hardly be traced when it is sawed into timber. It is capable of taking a high polish and is quite beautiful. It is well adapted to wood-carving and the manufacture of delicate ornaments. Fine rulers and mathematical instruments can be made from the wood, because of its quality of not shrinking or expanding whether wet or dry.

UBAME-GASHI (Quercus Ilex).—This tree grows in the south of Japan. It is white in color, shading to yellow, and is the hardest and heaviest of all timber produced in Japan. Its principal use is in the building of houses and general construction work.

ICHI-GASHI (Quercus Gilva).—Shira-gashi (Quercus Vibrayeant) and Aka-gashi (Quercus Acuta) are the most extensively used of all the broad-leaved class of trees. Their timber closely resembles that of Ubame-gashi and is used for making tool handles, implements and wheels.

KUNUGI (Quercus Cerrata).—This species ranks high among Japanese trees because it affords excellent firewood and burns into a good grade of charcoal.

The pine family is represented by two members: Akamatsu, red pine, and Kuromatsu, black pine.

AKAMATSU (Pinus Densiflora).—Is the most widely distributed of all the coniferous trees in Japan, but it is found principally in the south. The wood, which is yellowish white with a shade of red, is hard, strong and elastic, and contains a large percentage of resinous substances, which make it proof against moisture. Because of the latter quality it is in demand for engineering

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construction work, for mine props and building timbers. The pine mushroom (Matsutake), which is called the king of table mushrooms, grows in the red pine forests.

KUROMATSU (Pinus Thunbergii).—Being very durable, the wood of this tree is suited for bridge foundation and for use in general subterraneous engineering construction. It burns with great heat, so is valuable as a steaming fuel and firewood.

HINOKI (Chamaecyparis Obtus).—Is a soft, close-grained wood, strong and tough and having a peculiar odor. It ranks first among Japanese trees for the number of usages to which its wood can be put. It is found in the central part of the country.

HIBA (Thujopsis Dolabrata).—This tree grows slowly and the year-rings are extremely narrow. The timber is compact and possesses great resisting power, and is therefore much used for building and engineering purposes.

SUGI (Cryptomeria Japonica).—Is very widely distributed, being second only to the red pine among the conifers in this respect. The wood is light yellow, shading to red. It is used very much for the same purposes as is Hinaki, such as the manufacture of tools, utensils and ornaments and for certain kinds of building.

KEYAKI (Zelkowa Keaki).—Is found everywhere in Japan. The timber is very strong and hard, and will take a high polish. It is valuable for building and ornamental purposes; also for naval architecture.

Besides these trees there are extensive groves of bamboo distributed through the country. Bamboo ranks high among the useful timbers of Japan. From ancient times it has been used for making various kinds of tools and utensils; for building and ornamentation.

Generally speaking, the forestry industries of Japan are still in a comparatively primitive state, but with the care and encouragement given them by the government and by private individuals they are destined to attain high development. The pulp business, though of recent origin, has become a very important industry. The pulp consumed in Japan formerly came from abroad, but the steady development of the paper industry necessi-

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tated its manufacture at home. At present Japan has five pulp mills operating with steam power.

Carbonization is among the most important industrial uses to which wood is put in Japan. This industry is carried on wherever a broad-leaved forest is at hand to furnish wood for the kilns. Recently a process for procuring vinegar as a by-product of carbonization was introduced in several localities.

As a minor product of the forest, mushrooms are an exceedingly valuable item in Japan. There are more than ten edible varieties, growing to a greater or less extent, throughout the country. Of these the Shiitake is the most important. The annual exports of this mushroom to China and other Oriental countries is equal to 900,000 yen.

The state forests are under the control of sixteen major forest officers and 325 minor forest officers. Each minor officer has from three to five protection stations, numbering altogether 1,199.

In 1882 the Tokyo Dendrological School, the first of the kind in Japan, was established in Nishigahara. Now, however, the science and art of forestry are taught in no less than sixty-two institutions of learning.

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Fishery and Marine Products.

EXTENDING obliquely from north to south, with a coast line of 18,500 miles, the Japanese Islands are favorably situated for the production of marine life. Fishery supplies the inhabitants with the staple diet, and is, therefore, carried on an extensive scale; 3,000,000 people are engaged in the enterprise, who use more than 400,000 fishing boats. In value the production exceeds that of any other country of the world except the United States and Great Britain. Fishery in Japan, therefore, may be regarded as no less important than the agriculture or commerce of the country.

The administration relating to fishery is directed by the Imperial Fishery Bureau, which is under the Department of Agriculture and Commerce. A fishery school, the only institution of the kind, has been established and is maintained by the bureau. The government has also several experimental fishery stations distributed at various sea-side places for the use of fishermen and students. These have training ships and fishing boats. Every maritime prefecture, and even communities in some instances, has its own experimental fishery station or a fishery school or both, which are under the direct control of the Prefectural Fishery Bureau.

Marine Products of Japan.

Besides fishes and other marine animals, the sea gives to the Japanese many kinds of edible and useful seaweeds, as well as salt. Of the kinds of fishes that have important commercial value may be mentioned: Tunny, bonito, sardine, salmon, yellowtail, herring, cod, crustaceans and mollusca of various kinds, and almost endless varieties of freshwater fishes. Aquatic quadrupeds and cetacea are also obtained in a great number, which have considerable commercial value. Edible and useful seaweeds are obtained in almost all the inland seas, and many of them are used as food, besides for various other purposes. Corals and pearls are now obtained in large quantities and are being exported. Salt manufacturing is an important industry in Japan, the annual

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output amounting to more than 6,900,000 koku (koku equals 4.96 bushels), or in value 9,000,000 yen.

The following is about the average annual produce of prepared fisheries of Japan in the five years ending 1901:

Herring	324,600,000 lbs.
Sardines	366,174,720 lbs.
Bonito	77,081,020 lbs.
Pagrus	39,080,320 lbs.
Scomberomous (sinnis lacip)	9,098,735 lbs.
Tuny	34,476,695 lbs.
Yellow-tail	33,120,000 lbs.
Mackerel	52,897,053 lbs.
Cod	17,008,362 lbs.
Salmon	23,078,264 lbs.
Ear-shell	7,269,600 lbs.
Oysters	8,209,537 lbs.
Cythera	8,876,200 lbs.
Lobster	32,060,200 lbs.
Cuttle-fish	67,816,800 lbs.
Sea-weeds	57,358,900 lbs.

The total value of marine products of the leading countries is:

The United States	$43,138,265
Great Britain	32,000,000
Japan	26,000,000
Russia	22,000,000

It is seen that Japan ranks third in value of production; but in quantity she far exceeds any other nation. The reason for this is that fishes and marine products are very low in price in Japan as compared with other countries. The annual quantity of fish taken in Japan is estimated at 3,000,000 tons as against 550,000 tons in the British waters.

Exports of Marine Products.

Notwithstanding the fact that the Japanese use the greater part of their marine products for home consumption, the export of the production forms an important part of Japan's foreign trade. During 1902 the export amounted in value to 8,379,259 yen out of the total exports, which aggregated to 255,675,016 yen. The

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export of marine products, as compared with other exports, is given in the following table:

	Total Exports.	Exports of Marine Products.
1896	117,842,761	5,115,199
1900	204,429,994	6,439,855
1901	252,349,543	8,685,816
1902	258,303,065	8,379,259

The greater part of marine products goes to China. Generally the exports consists of those products which are in small demands at home.

The following table shows the exports in detail:

Country.	Value in Yen.	Kind.
Hong Kong, China.	3,608,037	Kombu (Laminaria), Kanten (agaaga), dried sea-cucumber, dried cuttle-fish, shark fin, abalone, fish oil, dried salt cod, sardine, dried scarlop.
China	3,200,672	
Italy	494,442	Coral.
Germany	466,706	Fish oil and kanten.
Asiatic Russia	196,573	Salt.
Korea	127,448	Salt and kombu.
Belgium	119,510	Fish oil.
France	116,300	Abalone.
England	101,526	Fish oil, kanten, seal skin.
The United States	66,745	Abalone, kanten, dried fish.
Hawaii	92,831	Dried fish, cuttle-fish.
Australia	26,255	Fish oil and kanten.
Austro-Hungary	7,792	Abalone-shells, fish oil.
Philippines	4,938	Dried fish.
Canada	4,439	Dried fish.
Dutch India	2,850	Kanten.
French India	978	Kanten.

Japan imports annually about 534,818 yen's worth of marine products, including salt, salt fish, coral, shells, and hawksbill turtle shells.

The part played by marine products in Japan's foreign trade began in the trade with China; the greater part of the product

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still going to that country. There is, however, a prospect for the product to be introduced into the world at large. The export to other countries is increasing year by year. Japan exhibited its marine products at the Universal Exposition at Paris, and at the recent International Fishery Exhibition at St. Petersburg. A peculiar and interesting feature of those exhibits was the dried sea-weeds, eaten by Orientals, and the dried jelly manufactured from sea-weeds.

The government has encouraged the construction of fishing boats of western type, according to the Law for Encouragement of Pelagic Fishery. There are now 51 boats, with a gross tonnage of 4,762 tons, which are receiving bounties from the government.

Fish culture is now extensively carried on both in fresh and in salt water. In the fresh water pisciculture, the raising of carp, snapping turtle, gray mullet and eels are the most important operations undertaken; while in sea-water the culture of oysters, amanori and some shell-fish is regarded as the most profitable. Artificial spawning of salmon and trout is now practiced extensively, both in Hakkaido and the Main Island.

Salt used in Japan is derived principally from sea-water, from which it is extracted either by means of the sun's heat or by artificial heat. The mineral salt produced in Japan is hardly worth mentioning, it being in extremely small quantities. Persons engaged in the salt business number over 100,000. The output differs according to the year, but the average is about 6.5 million koku. In 1892 the output, which was 6,908,964 koku (1 koku equals 4.963 bushels), was equal in money value to 8,707,340 yen. The price of one koku is about 1.26 yen. The Formosan salt industry promises to become far more prosperous even than that of Japan proper, owing to the greater natural advantages possessed by the former island. The process used in Formosa is the same as that employed in western countries.

Of the fishery associations and public bodies the Japan Fishing Association and the Japan Salt Association are the most important. The former was organized in 1883 and now has a membership of 5,216. The latter, which was organized in 1896, has 2,600 members. Both of these associations publish monthly bulletins.

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Mining.

AS early as the seventh and eighth centuries Japanese are known to have worked the mineral deposits of their country, extracting principally gold, silver, copper, iron, coal and petroleum. Mining, however, was in an exceedingly backward state until 1868, when the government, which was eager to develop the mineral resources throughout the Empire, undertook the working of a number of important mines, and introduced the most modern European methods and machinery in carrying on the operations. After working the mines for several years the government sold these properties to private individuals, under whose management they have been brought to a most satisfactory and flourishing condition.

In 1890 the Japanese Mining Law was enacted. According to the terms of this act permission of the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce or a special concession must be obtained before any person may engage in a mining enterprise or prospect for minerals. When two or more applications are made for the same privilege, preference is given to the one filed on the earliest date. The period allowed for exploration is limited to one year, during which term no person other than the concessionaire may prospect in the area allotted him.

The extent of any mining claim must be more than 10,000 tsubo (about 8.16 acres) in coal lands, and in the case of other minerals more than 3,000 tsubo (about 2.45 acres), and not to exceed 60,000 tsubo (about 490.40 acres). To facilitate the administration of mining affairs the entire country is divided into five districts, each of which contains a mining inspection office. Each new operator is obliged each year to present a mining programme, which, after being approved by the inspection office of his district, must be carried out to the letter. Failure to fulfill the plan mapped out in the programme may result in the forfeiture of a concession. The government exercises perfect control over all mineral deposits, and sees to it that they are worked along lines which will assure the best results. Special privileges are given to miners. With the consent of the Director of Mining

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they may survey any property, with or without the consent of its owner, also compel the owner to lease his land. Prior to 1900 only Japanese subjects were permitted by law to operate mines or become partners in any mining enterprise. In that year, however, an amendment was adopted to the Mining Act permitting any Japanese subject or any company organized according to the Japanese Commercial Code to engage in mining enterprises in Japan. This enables foreigners to become partners or shareholders in Japanese mining properties.

In 1893 a special law governing placer mining passed the Diet. This is similar in nearly all respects to the regular Mining Law.

The following table shows the extent of exploration and mining proper in 1901:

Exploration.

Number of title deeds	6,859
Acreage (tsubo*)	2,680,613
Average acreage of mines for exploration (tsubo)	390,775

Mining.

Mining in operation	2,503
Mining has been stopped	3,221
Acreage of mining in operation (tsubo)	312,937,834
Acreage of mining that has been stopped	392,036,491
Average acreage for mining	123,236

The following is a table showing the principal mineral products during 1901:

Gold, ounces	87,523
Silver, ounces	191,803
Copper, pounds	60,264,865
Iron, pounds	154,670,736
Antimony, pounds	1,212,244
Manganese, pounds	36,064,125
Coal, tons	8,954,939
Petroleum, gallons	3,905,682
Sulphur, gallons	36,905,682

*Tsubo equals 36 square feet.

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Army and The Navy.

AT the time of the foundation of the Japanese Empire, when the political institutions of the country were so simple that civil and military affairs were one and indivisible, all male adults in the realm were obliged to offer their services in the army, of which the Emperor was the Commander-in-Chief. During the Middle Ages a class of professional soldiers enjoyed hereditary pensions; were bound to their masters by the relationship of liege lords and retainers, and kept up the system of feudalism, which was carried to a state of great perfection during the Tokugawa Regency. This system ceased to exist in the seventies.

Beginning with the reign of the present Emperor, the administrative affairs were subdivided into seven departments, one of which took charge of military and naval affairs. This department was subdivided in 1872 into two departments, i. e., war and navy. In 1896 the office of Governor-General of Formosa was established, and in the same year the number of military divisions was increased from six to twelve. In 1898 the Supreme Council of War to the Emperor was established.

The standing army is distributed as follows:

Imperial Body Guard	Tokio.
First Division	Tokio.
Second Division	Sendai.
Third Division	Nagoya.
Fourth Division	Osaka.
Fifth Division	Hiroshima.
Sixth Division	Kumamoto.
Seventh Division	Asahigawa (Hokkaido).
Eighth Division	Hirosaki.
Ninth Division	Kanazawa.
Tenth Division	Himeji.
Eleventh Division	Marukame.
Twelfth Division	Kokura.

The Emperor has the supreme command of the army and navy. The army of the Empire is uniformly organized on the conscription basis.

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All the Japanese male subjects from seventeen to forty years old are liable to military service. The service is divided into active service, landwehr service, depot service and landsturm service. The active service is divided into service with colors and with the first reserve. The former extends over three years and is obligatory with all males who have attained the age of twenty years. Service with the first reserve is obligatory with all who have served with the colors and lasts for four years and four months.

The landwehr reserve lasts five years and is formed of those who have been through the first reserve service.

The depot service is divided into the first depot service and the second depot service. The former lasts seven years and four months and the latter one year and four months. The first depot service is composed of men who have not been enlisted for active service, while the second depot service is made up of those who have not been enlisted for the first depot service.

The landsturm service is divided into the first and second divisions, the former composed of men who have completed their term in the landwehr service, and the first depot service and the second division includes all those who are not in the other service.

The following table shows the strength of the Imperial Army in 1900:

	Office.	Men.	Total.
General and departments staff...	1,673	1,902	3,576
Regiments	6,110	155,966	162,076
Imperial Guard.....	573	13,537	14,110
Twelve divisions.....	4,951	124,004	128,955
Formosan Garrison.....	470	15,917	16,387
Gendarmerie	116	2,508	8,624
Other	263	346	609
Cadets	....	.....	1,369
Total	8,400	158,214	167,629
Reserve	2,400	201,709	204,109
Landwehr	1,165	97,557	98,722
First Depot.....	....	.....	51,966
Second Depot.....	....	.....	109,581
Grand total.....	11,611	457,480	632,007

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The statistics relative to population in 1898 showed that there were 8,640,850 males between the ages of from 15 to 40 years, and 6,449,660 between the ages of 20 and 40 years. It may be safely said that there are 7,000,000 males in Japan who are of the proper age for military service at the present time.

ARSENALS.—In the arsenals of Japan are manufactured all sorts of arms used by the army, and also ammunition for the fleets. The arsenals are situated in Tokyo and Osaka. At the former are manufactured small arms, cartridges, and the appliances and tools pertaining to small arms. It maintains three powder factories. The Osaka arsenal turns out big guns, cannon balls and other articles of heavy ordnance, and maintains a powder factory at Uji and the firearms workshop at Maji.

In 1901 something over 2,160,805 workdays were put in by the operators at the Tokyo arsenal, and 1,499,557 at the Osaka arsenal.

The War Department maintains a woolen factory at Tokyo and also maintains pasture and grass land covering 148,230 acres for horses used in the army.

Training for officers and soldiers is received in Staff College, Artillery and Engineering School, Officers' School, Military Training School, Central Military Preparatory School, local military preparatory schools, military riding schools, military field shooting schools, forts, artillery practice schools, military paymaster schools, military surgery schools, military veterinary surgery schools, military armorers' and mechanics' work schools, and military band school.

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Navy.

THOUGH nothing definite is known about the maritime affairs in very ancient times, it is fairly certain that the art of navigation was tolerably well developed in Japan about twenty-six or twenty-seven centuries ago, that is to say, about six or seven centuries before the Christian era. History records the existence of intercourse at that remote period between Japan and Korea. It is worthy of note that Empress Jingo, in the beginning of the third century, sent an expedition to Korea. Sometime in the tenth century a naval battle was fought in Dannoura, near Shimoseki, between the Genji and Heike clans, an account of which is contained in chronicles of that time. The invasion of Kublai Khan's Armada in the next century is an important event in the early history of the Empire. The annihilation of that Armada was even more complete than the destruction by England of the Spanish Armada. Towards the close of the eleventh century Japan took the offensive against China and several engagements occurred between Tideyoshi's fleet and the Koreans off the coast of that peninsula, though the warships of those days were merely armed merchantmen or even fishing boats, the fierce battles in which they engaged showed the spirit of the sailors manning them, and formed the beginning for the naval power of Japan which has come in recent years into such prominence.

It was only recently that Japan obtained modern-built war vessels. The first warships of this type which the Tokugawa Regency purchased from abroad were ten in number. Some few warships were also purchased by the feudal lords of Satsuma and Tosa.

In 1872 the navy became an independent department of the State and a naval academy, magazine, hospital and court martial were established. Yokosuka Dockyard became the center of the navy Department. The admiralty was established in 1873. There are today four admiralties—one each at Yokosuka, Kure, Sasebo and Maizuru. In 1900 the Tokyo Naval Arsenal and the Shimose Powder Factory were established. There are ten workshops run by the Navy Department.

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The following are naval statistics gathered in Japan in 1901:

	Active.	1st Reserve.	2d Reserve.	Total.
Admirals and non-combatants of equal rank	47	22	14	83
Senior officers	639	22	60	721
Junior officers	1,060	23	70	1,153
Cadets	330	.....	.....	330
Special warrant officers	631	10	54	695
Warrant officers	5,802	163	.....	5,965
Seamen	22,036	4,036	1,793	27,865
Students	834	.....	.....	834
Total	31,379	4,276	1,991	37,646

Naval Works.

Works.	No. of Engines.	Horse-Power.	No. of Operators Computed by the Attendance.
Yokosuka Dockyard	28	564	1,513,692
Kure	17	510	1,390,054
Sasebo	9	816	945,318
Maizuru	..	.....	1,652
Yokosuka Arsenal	2	50	307,973
Kure	41	2,797	2,035,548
Sasebo	2	40	174,372
Maizuru	..	.....	401
Tokyo	9	239	462,588
Shimose Powder Factory	1	62	61,223
	109	5,078	6,892,821

According to the latest report the Janapese Navy comprises the following ships:

	Number.	Total Tonnage.
First-class battleships	6	86,299
Armored cruisers	6	58,778
First-class cruisers	8	39,106
Second-class cruisers	12	41,739
First-class gunboats	2	2,114

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	Number.	Total Tonnage.
Armored coast defences	2	11,112
Coast defences and gunboats	23	32,273
Torpedo destroyers	19	6,227
Total	78	277,648
First-class torpedo boats	18	
Second-class	40	
Third-class	27	
Total	85	

In 1872 laws relating to the sailors were enacted and conscription method of securing recruits for the navy adopted. The conscription service system is supplemented by the voluntary service system.

There is a naval college, a naval academy, a naval engineering school, a naval surgery school, a paymaster's training school, a naval gunnery training school, a naval torpedo practice training school and an engineering practice training school.

The proposed expenditure for strengthening the Japanese Navy is as follows:

	Yen.
For the building of warships	62,348,269
For war material and extension of the Kure Arsenal	29,001,313
For buildings	8,510,723
	99,960,305

This sum to be spread over eleven years, beginning with the year ending March 31, 1904.

The total estimated expenditure for 1903 is 22,077,695 yen.

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Education.

THE western system of education was adopted in all the primary schools in Japan in 1871. Elementary education has been made compulsory. According to the statistics taken March 31, 1902, children of school age, that is, between the ages of 6 and 14 years, numbered 6,382,987, of which 5,720,926 were attending school, while the balance, or 766,563, remained out of school. The rate of attendance is 88.05 per cent, while only 11.95 per cent fails to attend school. The percentage of boys attending school is 93.78, while the rate of non-attendants is 6.22 per cent. The percentage of girls' attendance is 81.80 per cent, while only 18.20 per cent does not go to school.

A kindergarten was founded in Japan in 1878. The number of this kind of institutions has been so increased that in 1901 there were 241 kindergartens, with 596 teachers and nurses, and 23,090 pupils.

The highest educational institutions of the country are the Imperial University of Tokyo and the Imperial University of Kyoto. These were founded and are maintained by the government. The Tokyo University was founded in 1869. It comprises at present six colleges, namely, the Colleges at Law, Medicine, Literature, Science, Engineering and Agriculture. A graduate department called University Hall is also included in it. In December, 1901, there were 262 professors and instructors, of whom seventeen were Europeans and Americans. The total enrollment of the students in the same year was 3,435. The Kyoto University was founded at Kyoto in 1897. It comprises at present four colleges, namely, Colleges of Law, Science, Medicine and Engineering. It has ninety-four professors and instructors, of whom one is European. The enrollment of students is 641.

There are, besides, six collegiate institutes founded and maintained by private individuals. Of these the Keiogijiku and the Waseda Universities are the best known. The former was established by the late Ukichi Fukuzawa and the latter by Count Okuma. The other colleges instituted and maintained by the

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Department of the Imperial Household are Gakushyu-in (Peers' College) and Kozoku-Jogakko (Peeress' College), of which the former has a university course. The Departments of the Navy and the Army have their especial schools and colleges. There is spent annually by the government about 28,000,000 yen for educational purposes, and the property belonging to public schools is estimated to be worth 52,000,000 yen.

The following table shows the number of governmental, public and private schools, instructors and students in 1902-1903:

	Number of Schools.	Number of Instructors.	Number of Students.	Number of Graduates.
Elementary schools	27,154	109,118	5,135,487	935,429
Blind and dumb schools	19	101	1,063	96
Normal schools	57	1,031	19,194	9,058
Higher normal schools	3	129	1,091	247
Institutions for training middle school teachers	5	57	169	.....
Middle schools	258	4,681	95,027	11,179
Higher girls' schools	80	1,175	21,563	4,809
Higher schools	8	301	4,781	875
Imperial universities	2	349	4,046	729
Special schools	56	1,350	19,964	2,685
Fine arts schools	1	42	324	60
Music schools	1	45	423	23
Technical schools	854	2,789	60,051	8,317
Institutions for training technical schools	3	46	150	52
Miscellaneous schools.	1,657	5,546	106,169	22,118
Total	36,158	126,712	5,469,442	995,676

There is a large number of correspondence schools, which supply instruction to persons who are unable to regularly attend schools.

The number of students sent to study abroad by the Department of Education in 1903 was 123, including two women.

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In 1901 there were fifty libraries with a total of 619,232 volumes. The Imperial library, which was founded in 1872, is the largest in the country, it having 376,856 volumes.

In 1901 there were published in Japan 18,998 books of various kinds, and 1,181 periodicals, including monthly, weekly and daily issues.

There are two educational museums, one in Tokyo and one other in Nara.

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Formosa,

FORMOSA, together with the smaller adjacent islands, covering an area of 13,417 square miles, was ceded to Japan by China as a result of the war of 1894-5. The Formosan Island, which is the largest in the group, extends from north to south and is directly opposite Fu-Chow on the Asiatic mainland, and is linked to the Philippines on the south. The climate of the island may be fairly compared with that of the South Sea Islands. Its inhabitants consist chiefly of a race akin to the Chinese, and of half-civilized Chinese and Japanese, who have but recently migrated there. In 1901 official statistics relative to the population of Formosa gave the following figures:

	No. of Houses	Population
Japanese	13,777	42,124
Natives and Chinese	545,009	2,882,948
Total	558,786	2,925,072

The number of Japanese given here does not include the troops stationed in the island. The number of natives includes the aborigines, numbering about 94,315, with 18,332 houses.

Administration.

Since the acquisition of Formosa by the Japanese the administration has been intrusted to a governor-general, appointed by the Tokio government. A civil governor is also appointed, who is responsible for the civil administration. The present governor-general is Baron Kodama and the civil governor Dr. Shimpei Goto.

Frequent uprisings by native insurgents were among the greatest difficulties which had to be encountered and overcome by the administration. The Japanese Government, however, has been able to induce the insurgents to surrender themselves, and in a majority of instances return to peaceful occupations. This was accomplished by a wise and well-directed policy.

Education.

Since the Japanese occupation of the island, schools and colleges on the Japanese pattern have been established and conducted

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along the most progressive lines followed in Europe and America. There are at present one medical college, three normal schools, four language schools, and thirteen primary schools under the direct management of the Formosan Government, and employing 5,279 teachers. Besides, there are 121 public schools in the island with 501 teachers, and attended by 16,315 natives. In addition there are 1,561 private schools with 1,593 teachers, including forty-seven Japanese and three Europeans. These public and private schools have 29,352 pupils, including 150 Japanese children.

Sanitary System.

A system of drainage, which is among the best in the far East, has been established by the Japanese government in the city of Taipeh. Drinking water is supplied from artesian wells in Taipeh and by the waterworks on the Tamsui River and the Kelang. People in the principal cities are in a most healthful condition and well provided for. The Japanese officers in the island are provided with residences newly built and with special attention paid to their sanitary arrangement. There are twelve government and sixteen private hospitals.

Finance.

The annual revenue exceeds 18,000,000 yen. The opium, salt, and camphor industries are monopolized by the Formosan Government, and yield an annual revenue of 4,000,000 yen, 400,000 yen and 4,000,000 yen, respectively. (See "Finance of Japan.")

Foreign Trade.

In 1902 the exports amounted to 13,816,868 yen and the imports to 10,100,532 yen. The most important port is that of Tamsui, at the mouth of the Tamsui River. At this port alone the imports and exports amount annually to 15,000,000 yen. China is the greatest importer as well as exporter. In the export trade Hong Kong comes next to China. The exports to the United States amounted to 1,735,000 yen and the imports to 990,495 yen in 1902; 368,150 tons of merchant vessels entered Tamsui Port and cleared for the foreign parts in 1902. The principal exports consist of tea, rice and camphor. Oolong tea, which is well known throughout the world, was originally a product of the Formosan

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Island. In 1902 the exports of the tea amounted to 6,518,924 yen; the export of rice to 1,915,785 yen, and that of camphor to 2,849,132 yen. The principal imports during the same year were: Locomotives, 202,384 yen; flour, 326,778 yen; ginseng, 71,625 yen; opium, 1,476,693 yen; rice, 376,892 yen; kerosen, 810,945 yen; paper, 257,654 yen; cotton and cotton goods, 1,375,221 yen; linen and cotton tissues, 187,212 yen; grass clothes, 151,887 yen; tobacco, 319,061 yen; hay, 381,854 yen; teak timber, 433.178 yen; matting, 145,751 yen; porcelain and earthenwares, 133,554 yen; paper froils, 274,573 yen; vessels and boats, 301,882 yen. The camphor industry of Formosa supplies four-fifths of the world's demand.

Railways and Harbor Works.

Railways, which were first built in the island by the Japanese, connect all the principal trading centers with the sea ports. Harbor works are progressing rapidly, over 35,000,000 yen having been appropriated for the railways and harbor works.

Formosan Tea.

THE northern part of Formosa, between the latitudes 24 degrees and 25 degrees and 10 minutes north, including an area 100 miles in length and 50 or 60 miles in width, is a region considerably mountainous, almost two-thirds being plateaus and valleys, which are thoroughly cultivated and planted with tea trees. The field yields excellent Oolong tea, originally the product of this region. The villages and towns in this part of the island are famous on account of the tea produced. The plantations are naturally on the slopes, which gives perfect drain. The soil consists of a clay, which is best adapted for tea cultivation.

The climate is mild, and there is ample fall of rain, amounting to 2,000 cu. c. m. annually. In summer the highest temperature registered does not exceed 28 degrees centigrade, and in winter the lowest temperature registered is 13 degree centrigrade. The growth of the tea plant is, therefore, most favored, and there has never been damaging results from the weather. The tea industry of Formosa is one of the most prosperous in the world, and the extensiveness of the enterprise may be imagined from

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the fact that the hills and mountains are almost totally covered with the tea trees.

The origin of the tea cultivation cannot be definitely ascertained, but it probably came from China several hundreds of years ago. In early times the cultivation was confined to the use of one's own household. About 1855, however, it began to be attended with more effort; new plantations were opened year after year and in different localities; at the same time selection of the quality of the tree was made with utmost care. Improvement was also introduced, with the result of considerably increasing the quantity of the product, until today tea has become the most important product of Northern Formosa.

There are eight varieties of tea plants, each differing from the rest in forms of tree and leaves.

1. CHIISHIM, or Oolong variety, has small leaves, not unlike to the willow leaves that growth in Japan proper. This leaf is thick and weighty, and has the best flavor of all the leaves produced in the island.

2. BEIMOKO.—This has similar leaves as the Oolong, but while sprouting the soft leaves are covered with white cillia. In flavor it ranks to Oolong.

3. AMSHIM.—This is third in quality, and during its sprouting time the leaves have scarlet color.

4. KAMAU.—This variety has large leaves, much like to those of a large camellia. Its flavor ranks next to that of the other.

5. BEISHIM.—The leaves of this variety are like those of Beimoko. During sprouting the youngest leaf in the center has white color.

6. KIIRAN.—This is similar to Beishim. It has a flavor, but the quantity that may be obtained is small as compared with the rest of the varieties.

7. TEKUHYO.—The leaves of this variety are like bamboo leaves.

8. SHITEI.—This variety is recognized by its round leaves and is the lowest in quality of the tea produced in the island.

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These varieties are classed and divided with particular care and planted according to the character of the soil. The planting is done in two ways: multiplication and cultivation. The multiplication is done by two processes, namely, by seeding and planting. From which of the two methods the better results can be obtained is not yet determined, but the experiences of several years seem to indicate that the former gives better flavor to the leaves.

Planting is done by burying the branches of the tea tree, selected as mother tree, under the earth until they take root. This is done usually in about February and March. The rooting succeeds in about ten or twelve months, and then the rooted branches are cut off from the parent trees. The trees thus planted yield leaves in about three or four years.

The seeding is done by sowing the seed in about the months of February and March. This process produces the leaves in about four years. The most common method practiced today is that of planting. Seeding has practically been discontinued, as planting gives better aroma and taste to the leaves. At any rate, the long experience of the native planters seems to indicate that greater advantage can be obtained from planting than from seeding.

Tea cultivation requires no fertilizing, the only care needed being weeding. This is done four times a year: in January, April, August and November, by ploughing. During rainy seasons, however, attention is required to keep covered the roots of the trees with earth in order to protect them from decay. Airing the trees is practiced to foster the sprouting.

Tea trees grow from one foot and two inches to two feet and eight inches in height. In one tsubo (tsubo equals 36 square feet) two or three rows or circles are planted. Once in about thirteen or sixteen years, according to the condition of the soil and to the kind of plant, the trees are cut off, leaving the stems only, from which new sprouts are again made to grow.

The leaves are picked during the months from March to November. A single tree may be picked ten times during the season. The leaves are called Spring, Summer, Autumn and Winter, according to the season in which they are picked. Only

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TEA PLANT OF OCHUNA, TOGANPO, ONE OF THE LARGEST TEA PLANTATIONS.

the youngest leaves are picked, that is, three leaves in the center of the full-grown leaves. These are treated with utmost care.

The largest plantations measure from 65 to 74 acres, although there is occasionally one as large as 150 acres. The smallest are only one-fourth to one-half of an acre in extent. The average quantity obtained from a plantation of 2.45 acres is about 2,700 pounds.

Two kinds of tea are produced in the island today, namely, the Formosan Oolong tea and the Formosan Pouchong tea, the former of which is originally a Formosan product, while the latter is a recent production.

Manufacturing Tea.

Oolong Tea.—The manufacturing of the Oolong tea is divided into two parts: one is that which is done by peasants, and is crude in form, and the other, which is done in the hands of the tea merchants, who refine the crude product.

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BUNZANPO KUSSHAKU TEA FIELD, OLDEST TEA PLANTATION IN FORMOSA.

First Process in Manufacture.—The Formosan tea is not made by any machinery, but is entirely the product of manipulation. Hence, the manufacturing solely depends upon the skill acquired through many years' experience, and the experts have their peculiar attainment, which is not easily learned.

The manufacturing process may be briefly described as follows:

The fresh leaves are spread on a cloth of flax fibre and exposed to the sun till proper dryness is obtained. The dried leaves are then put into a flat bamboo basket and further dried in the shade or indoors. The third process is to spread the leaves thinly on a mat and dry still further. Next, or final process, is to apply heat. The leaves are put in a pot and heated till proper curl is obtained. This is repeated three times.

Much care and skill are required for the curling process, as the quality of finished tea depends on this final process. The heating gives not only the curling but creates fermentation, which

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gives the odor and flavor to the tea. The time required from the first to the last processes is seven hours and thirty minutes in making of Spring tea; five hours and fifty-four minutes in making the Summer tea; seven hours and thirty-eight minutes in Autumn tea, and seven hours and thirteen minutes in the making of Winter tea.

The most important feature in making Formosan Oolong tea is that which gives flavor, taste and color; the shape or manner of curling counts the least. The desired results are obtained chiefly from the processes of drying and heating, for which a proper degree of temperature and dryness must be noted with utmost care. Instruments for ascertaining these conditions are always at hand.

The processes given constitute making the so-called crude tea. One pound of this kind of tea is obtained from leaves weighing four pounds, or 231 pounds from one acre.

TEA SHIPPING TO TAIHOKU MARKET.

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Crude tea is produced largely by peasants, and comes in bags of cloth, each containing fifty kin, or sixty-seven pounds. Hence, the name "bag tea."

The Second Process in Manufacturing or Refining.

Refining is done by tea merchants, who obtain crude tea from the peasants. The crude tea is passed through sieve and that which is left on the mesh is picked over and the best leaves selected and dried again by applying heat. The tea refined is packed in boxes for the market. From 10 to 15 per cent is lost in the process of refining.

Tea boxes are of cedar and made square with zinc plate on the inside. They are imported from Fuchu, China. The size of usual box varies from seven and one-half kin, or 1.99 pounds, capacity, to fifteen kin, or 19.9 pounds, capacity; larger ones are from twenty-five kin, or 33.12 pounds, to thirty-three kin, or 43.73 pounds. The smaller ones are called "boxes," and the larger ones "half-chest." The boxes are decorated with pictures representing flowers, birds or men, or the names and trade-marks of the tea merchants. The refined tea is therefore called "box tea."

In color the Formosan Oolong tea is intermediate to the green tea and the black tea. But in its manufacturing process it has its own peculiarity. The most important features of the Formosan Oolong are the excellency of its flavor and odor, and its strong but not bitter taste. When drank it gives a pleasant, refreshing sensation and has a strong stimulating effect. One who tastes this tea will readily find that the quality is unsurpassed by other teas.

Analysis of the Formosan Oolong gives the following constituents:

Class One.

Theine	1.968	Extract	34.620
Tannin	9.630	Moisture	2.780
Albuminolds	16.625	Mineral matter	7.600

Class Two.

Theine	1.933	Extract	42.822
Tannin	6.163	Moisture	8.838
Albuminoids	15.925	Mineral matter	6.503

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Pouchong Tea, or Scented Tea.

Pouchong tea was originally made in China. Its manufacture in Formosa dates back only about twenty years. It is made by mixing the Oolong tea with a certain kind of flower having a strong odor, and then leaving the mixture till the scent is absorbed by the tea leaves. The tea leaves thus treated are subjected to the drying process, after which the flower is cast out. The scented tea has the refreshing effect and retains the flavor and taste of the original Oolong. Four kinds of flowers are used for scenting, and the tea is named according to the different flowers used.

Pouchong tea is packed in paper bags, of four taels, two taels and one tael, respectively, which are encased in the boxes similar to those used for the Formosan Oolong. These boxes contain twenty kin, or 26.5 pounds, each, and are wrapped with zinc plate on the outside.

The Daito Tea Market.

Daitotei is a city located on the Tamsui River, about one mile from the northern gate of the Taihoku Jo, Formosa. Its population is 14,000 and it is the commercial center of Northern Formosa, as well as the chief center for tea trading. Almost all the Formosan tea merchants have their residences, stores and offices in this city. It is here that the crude tea is brought in by peasants and the refined tea exported. During the tea season the city is transformed into one great tea market and tea factory. Tens of thousands of men and women engage in the work of refining crude tea, which is done under direction of tea merchants. Communication and transportation are by the Tamsui River, which connects the city with Tamsui Port, where vessels await to take the produce abroad.

Among the merchants are Europeans, Americans, Chinese and Japanese. There are seven firms engaged in the refining and trading. They are:

Tate & Co. (English)
Boyd & Co. (English)
Jardine Matheson & Co. (English)

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Smith, Baker & Co. (American)
Macy & Co. (American)
Averill & Co. (American)
The Formosan Mercantile Co. (American)

The Chinese tea merchants are chiefly from Amoy, their number being equal to about 10 per cent of the Formosan merchants. They usually come to Formosa and establish temporary quarters there at the beginning of the season, in which the spring leaves are picked, and in winter they depart from the island. Only a few of the Chinese and Japanese merchants engage directly in exporting tea; a majority of them being occupied with simply selling their refined product to the firms already mentioned. There are about 200 of this class of firms in the island, and these co-operate with each other through the medium of an association called Daitokei Tea Traders' Association, which is one of the most influential organizations in the island.

Export.

Formosan tea was first exported by an Englishman named John Dodd, who sent it to Amoy, China, whence, through the firm Tate & Co., it was exported to America. At that time the amount exported was only 5,000 pounds. The Formosan tea export business, therefore, is only of comparatively recent date. During the past thirty years it has grown enormously. Formosan tea has obtained great popularity in America, where the annual consumption is 1,500,000 kin, representing a value of 600,000 yen. Tea is the greatest of the three principal trade articles of Formosa. The export of Formosa Oolong tea to America amounts to nine-tenths of the entire export to all other countries. Some Oolong goes to England and to British Columbia.

Formosan tea is sent to America from Daitotei via Tamsui Port, where steamers take it to Amoy, China. From Amoy it is sent to New York by way of Atlantic route.

Pouchong tea goes to Java, Borneo, Sumatra and other South Sea islands. The export to these points amounts to about eight or nine-tenths of the whole, the balance being sent to Hainan, Siam and Singapore.

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The following table shows the export of Oolong tea:

Year.	Quantity in Kin. Kin =1.325 Lbs.	Original Price.	Value Percentage. in Yen. Yen = $.4979
1867.....	203,000	.....	.....
1868.....	396,100	.....	.....
1869.....	546,900	.....	.....
1870.....	1,054,000	.....	.....
1871.....	1,486,800	.....	.....
1872.....	1,951,300	.....	.....
1873.....	1,560,900	.....	.....
1874.....	2,461,000	808,369.592	32.847
1875.....	4,157,300	1,049,601.845	25.247
1876.....	5,890,500	.....	.....
1877.....	6,923,000	1,904,655.760	27.512
1878.....	8,026,100	2,282,778.598	28.454
1879.....	8,503,200	2,955,916.396	34.762
1880.....	9,047,500	3,278,524.480	36.237
1881.....	6,944,600	3,395,207.828	35.203
1882.....	9,030,300	3,651,130.896	40.432
1883.....	9,905,000	3,398,048.920	34.306
1884.....	9,867,400	3,639,633.728	35.872
1885.....	12,273,000	4,122,746.160	33.592
1886.....	12,128,700	5,066,109.457	41.769
1887.....	12,644,200	4,995,069.921	39.504
1888.....	13,574,100	4,429,826.090	32.634
1889.....	13,070,800	4,366,901.996	33.409
1890.....	12,862,900	4,688,475.600	36.449
1891.....	13,575,300	4,126,891.200	30.400
1892.....	13,675,700	4,443,364.870	32.573
1893.....	16,394,900	6,167,761.380	39.900
1894.....	15,400,300	6,144,719.700	39.900
1895.....	13,399,800	5,991,171.210	44.760
1896.....	15,923,475	5,854,019.320	36.763
1897.....	15,228,642	6,906,030.470	45.348
1898.....	15,095,111	6,222,575.110	41.222
1899.....	14,547,826	5,511,402.630	37.088
1900.....	14,598,584	5,300,193.800	36.375

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Year.	Quantity in Kin. Kin = 1.325 Lbs.	Original Price.	Value Percentage in Yen. Yen = $.4979.
1901.....	14,539,305	4,185,828.330	28.911
1902.....	14,259,550	6,261,513.000	43.911
1903.....	15,130,558	5,600,417.000	37.014

(Till November).

How to Make a Refreshing Drink.

"Use freshly boiled water. Water which has stood or been boiled long is flat.

"Scald a porcelain tea-pot. Pour out the water, and, while the pot is still hot, put in the required amount of tea and add the boiling water. Let it steep (not boil) from three to five minutes, according to strength desired, using ¾ oz. of the leaves to one quart of water, or about one teaspoonful for each cup. Serve at once."

Tea value at the Daitotei market in 1903:

High class—

Spring tea, from 50 to 60 yen per one hundred kin, or 132.5 pounds.

Summer tea, from 55 to 70 yen per one hundred kin, or 132.5 pounds.

Autumn tea, from 35 to 45 yen per one hundred kin, or 132.5 pounds.

Intermediate class—

Spring tea, from 45 to 50 yen per one hundred kin, or 132.5 pounds.

Summer tea, from 40 to 55 yen per one hundred kin, or 132.5 pounds.

Autumn tea, from 25 to 35 yen per one hundred kin, or 132.5 pounds.

Low class—

Spring tea, from 35 to 40 yen per one hundred kin, or 132.5 pounds.

Summer tea, from 30 to 40 yen per one hundred kin, or 132.5 pounds.

Autumn tea, from 20 to 25 yen per one hundred kin, or 132.5 pounds.

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Any information concerning the tea industry may be obtained by addressing Teishon-Konhoi (Tea Traders' Association), Daitotei, Taineh, Formosa, Japan.

China Grass.

China grass is cultivated in almost all the places where native Formosans live, and it is harvested four times a year. The export of this product amounts annually to nearly 30,000 kin. This industry is exclusively in the hands of the Chinese.

The plant grows from two to eight feet high and possesses a very flexible fibre, far exceeding in strength of that produced in China. The Formosan product is quoted higher in the market than the grass produced in China, which fact gives hint as to its merit.

China grass is used in making nets and other fishing implements, which possess great strength and durability in the water, and are therefore demanded by fishermen. For this purpose the Formosan grass is almost twice as good as that grown on Chinese soil.

At present the use of China grass is limited, and the demand for it is not as yet such as to encourage an extensive cultivation of the plant. But the time seems near when new uses will be found for the grass. The China grass area in Formosa is almost unbounded, and it is expected that when the demand justifies it new methods will be introduced into the cultivation, so that the acreage will not only be extended but the quality of the grass much improved. At present the cultivation is done entirely by the natives with their crude implements and in the most primitive fashion.

Tamsui Hat.

Since the Panama hat became into vogue an attempt has been made to compete with this Central American product by making a rival hat from a certain kind of fibre grown in the Formosan Island. After various experiments good results were obtained in the production of a hat known as "Tamsui Hat."

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The material selected is *Pandanus odoratissimus,* which grows almost everywhere in the island. This grass has a remarkable power of growth, readily taking root in any soil. It may be found growing on river banks, in fields and uncultivated lands. It is planted and used as fences.

The hat made of this grass has a perfectly white color, which lasts through many washings. The fibre being perfectly flexible, the hat may be folded and carried about in one's pocket without the least injury. It far surpasses the Panama hat and may be obtained at comparatively small cost. Hence, in the far East this Formosan product has rapidly replaced the costly Panama hat. The workmanship in the Tamsui hat is also excellent.

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The Red Cross Society of Japan.

ORIGIN.—The society was founded in the tenth year of Meiji (1877). At the beginning it had the name of Hakuai-sha (Benevolence Society), but in 1886 it entered the treaty of Geneva Convention, became an international institution, and adopted the name of Red Cross Society of Japan.

EXALTED PATRONAGE.—The Red Cross Society of Japan is under the exalted patronage of their Majesties the Emperor and the Empress of Japan.

HONORARY PRESIDENCY.—The honorary presidency of the society is held by his Imperial Highness Prince Kan-in.

ORGANIZATION.—The society being a judicial body, is duly instituted under the provisions of the Civil Code. It has ten directors, including the president and two vice-presidents, to manage its general affairs. It has a standing council, composed of thirty councillors and three supervisors. At present the presidency is held by Count Matsukata and the vice-presidencies by Baron Hanabusa and Baron Ozawa. The head office of the society is located in Tokyo. It has a branch office in each Fu and Ken (prefecture), with the governor of each Fu or Ken as its head. The society has also a board of committees in each Gun, Shi and Ku (administrative division), with the prefect or chief official of such division as its head, and a divisional board of committees in each Cho and Son (administrative subdivision), with the chief official of such subdivision as its head. These boards of committees are further supervised by the head of the branch office or the governor of the Fu or Ken, under which comes the control of the administrative divisions and subdivisions in question. The whole Empire, in short, is brought under one well-organized system, by which the noble purposes of the society are accomplished, the divisions and the subdivisions of the society being distributed according to the administrative divisions and subdivisions.

A branch office is also located in Formosa, with the chief of the civil administration of the islands as its head, and another in Hokkaido, with the governor of the island as its head.

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MEMBERS.—The members of the society, according to the statistics of October, 1903, numbered 885,633.

RELIEF STAFF.—The society has a relief staff, consisting of the directors, physicians, surgeons, the dispensers of medicine and the cleaners of surgical instruments, altogether numbering 344, besides 2,373 female nurses, who have finished a course of two or three years' study, and 773 male nurses, who have finished the course of ten months' study.

HOSPITAL SHIPS.—The society has two hospital ships, the "Hakuai-maru" and "Kosai-maru," of 2,700 tons displacement each.

FUNDS.—The fund of the society amounts to 8,418,000 yen.

HOSPITAL.—The hospital of the society is capable of accommodating 199 patients in time of peace, and 279 patients in time of war. The director of the hospital is Baron Hashimoto, M. D.

THE VOLUNTEER LADY NURSING COMMITTEES.—The Volunteer Lady Nursing Committees were founded in the twentieth year of Meiji (1887), with the special purpose of caring for the wounded and sick in time of war. It consists at present of philanthropic ladies of all classes, including the Imperial princesses and the wives and daughters of the nobles. The members meet regularly in time of peace for the purpose of studying the art of nursing, dressing the wounded, making of bandages, etc. The honorary presidency of the committees is held by Marchioness Nabeshima. The head office of the committees is located in Tokyo, and there are altogether thirty-two branch offices in principal districts. The members of the committees, those of the head office and all branches included, number 3,000.

MEMBERSHIP.—The membership of the society consists of three classes:

First. Honorary.

Second. Special, or those who have rendered special service, or who have made a donation not less than 200 yen at one time.

Third. Regular, or those who make an annual subscription of not less than three yen for a period of ten years, or who have made a single subscription of not less than twenty-five yen.

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THE WORK THAT THE SOCIETY HAS DONE.—Shortly after its institution, in 1788, the society received a great number of wounded and sick from both the Imperial army and insurgents during the civil war known as the Southwestern Revolt. In the Chino-Japanese war, in 1894-95, the society dispatched a relief its two hospital ships and 091 men and nurses from the relief staff to different localities and relieved 101,423 patients. Again, during the North China disturbance, or Boxer uprising, it sent its two hospital shops and 491 men and nurses from the relief staff to the front, and relieved 11,348 patients, both Japanese and foreign.

The society has also given succour to the injured and sick in time of earthquakes, inundation, fires and other emergencies in more than ten instances.

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Japanese Exhibits at the World's Fair, St. Louis, 1904.

Japan was invited to participate in the Exposition commemorating the acquisition of the Louisiana Territory by the President of the United States. The invitation was conveyed by John Barrett, who visited Japan in the capacity of the Exposition's commissioner to Asia and Australasia. On this mission Mr. Barrett was accompanied by Theodore Hardee, his secretary, who is now assistant to Secretary W. B. Stevens, of the World's Fair. Mr. Barrett was followed by Mr. James E. Smith, one of the Exposition directors, who went out as a special commissioner to Japan. Mr. Smith did excellent work and succeeded in securing positive assurances that the Japanese Government would participate. Messrs. D. C. Nugent and Goodman King, both Exposition directors, also visited Japan and did good exploitation work.

In January, 1903, the Japanese Government sent to St. Louis J. Kiuchi, then president of the Bureau of Commerce and Industry; M. Isobe, secretary of the Department of Agriculture and Commerce, and K. Yabashi, director of the Department of Finance, and Y. Wooyeno, as special commissioners to the Exposition. They carried on the preliminary negotiations and secured the beautiful site now occupied by the Japanese Commission, also space in the various exhibit palaces. The Japanese Government had meantime appropriated $400,000 and the Formosan Government $50,000. In addition to these amounts, local governments and commercial bodies made appropriations aggregating more than $250,000. The Japan Mail Steamship Company alone appropriated $65,000 for its exhibit.

The commission was appointed in July, 1903, with Baron Tasuke Hirata, Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, as its president. Baron Hirata has since been succeeded by Baron Keigo Kiyoura. The other members of the commission were Baron Masanawo Matsudaira, vice-president; Seiichi Tejima, commissioner-general; Hajime Ota, Harushige Yamawaki, Masa-

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haru Isobe, Kenkichi Yabashi, Yeitaro Okamota, Masanao Hanihara, Minoru Oka, Hiromichi Shugio, Ushitaro Beppu, and Naozo Kanzaki.

The Japanese commissioners now in the United States are Baron Masanao Matsudaira, vice-president to the Imperial Japanese Commission, residence, 320 Newstead Avenue; Hajime Ota, the acting Commissioner-General, residence, 5655 Maple Avenue; Haruki Yamawaki, Masanao Hanihara, Hiromichi Shugio, Ushitaro Beppu, Naozo Kanzaki, Commissioners.

THE JAPAN EXHIBIT ASSOCIATION.

The important work of installing the Japanese exhibits in the various exhibit palaces was performed by the Japan Exhibit Association, a body chartered by the Imperial Government. The Association was organized by fifty of the leading merchants and manufacturers of Japan, and it represents all the exhibitors of that country, numbering 20,000 or over.

The president of the organization is Mr. K. Otani, who is assisted in the executive work by a Standing Committee, the members of which represent various large cities in the Empire. The members are K. Okura, S. Asano, I. Morimura, M. Doi, J. Nishimura, S. Suzuki, K. Yamamoto and S. Kagawa. The active work is performed by Mr. Y. Wooyeno, Director-General, now resigned, and four directors, Messrs. Kiyoshi Sugwa, M. Yabu, S. Kinkozan and M. Nagai. These four gentlemen came early to the World's Fair City and performed the work of receiving and directing the placing of the 80,000 or more exhibits from the Island Empire.

The functions of the Exhibit Association are various and exceedingly important. It received the exhibits in Japan, taking charge of recording them there and shipping them to St. Louis. When the numerous cases arrived they were received by the Association's men, who attended to the unpacking and installation in the various exhibit palaces. During the course of the Exposition the Association has entire charge of the exhibits. It sells them and furnishes all information concerning them to visitors. At the close of the Fair it will wind up sales accounts and attend to returning to Japan such exhibits as are not sold or otherwise

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disposed of. The Association also performs the function of introducing the Japanese goods into this country by furnishing merchants and other prospective buyers here with any information concerning them. In the event of any purchaser desiring to order duplicates or additional goods from Japan from the exhibits displayed, they can do so through the Exhibit Association, which has special charge of this work. The offices of the Exhibit Association are in the Imperial Japanese Pavilion, and in addition it has representatives in each building, where the Japanese exhibits are displayed.

Great credit is due to the Association for the masterful manner in which it handled the difficult task of installation during the pre-Exposition and very early Exposition periods. An inspection of the exhibits will demonstrate the thoroughness with which it performed this work.

THE JAPANESE GARDEN.

Area, 150,000 Square Feet.

The Japanese Garden is on the hillside south of Machinery Hall and Engine House. The grove of trees close to the east side of the garden and a broad thoroughfare along the opposite side add beauty to the garden and make the views from within superior to any in the Fair Grounds. Within the garden, the Japanese Pavilion, the Office Building, the Formosa Mansion, the Tea House, the Observation Cottage and Bazaar are artistically scattered. The hills and waterfalls, the lakes and bridges over them, the lawns studded with bright flowers, are all harmonized in an artistic unit of landscape gardening. Beautifully trained dwarf trees, many centuries old, were imported from Japan for the garden. The drooping wisteria and gay peony, scented lily and blushing maple are all thriving and rival each other in beauty and color.

The building materials for the Japanese Pavilion were brought from Japan. It was built entirely by native carpenters after the style of Daimyo's garden—Goten, of about 400 years ago. The architectural style of the building is Heike. The artistically curved roofs, majestically projecting one upon the other, and the graceful symmetry of the effect, yet that strong and

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massive appearance of the structure commands admiration. The interior of the building is decorated with a portrait of Her Majesty, the Empress. The exhibits of the Imperial Red Cross Society occupy one portion of the house. Ancient styles of dress are shown by an exhibit of gorgeous costumes.

The Observation Cottage is constructed with lumber of varied species. The structure was modeled after a garden house or Shogun residence built in the Tokugawa dynasty about 200 years ago.

The building standing by the lake is a reproduction of Kinkaku Temple of Kyoto, which was built in the Ashikaga regime, about 500 years ago.

The Formosa Mansion is a fair sample of the characteristic native dwelling house. The Japanese tea will be served in the two buildings last mentioned.

A SUMMARY OF JAPANESE EXHIBITS.

Japan's exhibit at the present Fair is varied and extensive. Her exhibits occupy places of prominence in the following twelve departments: Education, Varied Industries, Manufactures, Liberal Arts, Fine Arts, Machinery, Electricity, Transportation, Agriculture, Forestry, Fish and Game, Mines and Metallurgy; also in the Japanese Pavilion and Garden. The total space occupied by Japan covers over 282,455 square feet. The area is three times as great as that occupied by Japan at the Paris Exposition in 1900, and three times as large as at Chicago in 1893. The number of exhibits is relatively as great. The educational attainment, the development of manufacturing and the richness of the natural resources are well shown by the things exhibited.

JAPAN'S EDUCATIONAL EXHIBIT.

The Japanese Section in the Palace of Education is located in the central court and occupies 5,299 square feet. In arrangement and interest the displays compare favorably with those of European countries. Japanese educational systems are shown, from the primary department to the college and university. Hung on the walls are numerous charts and photographs which give information concerning details of schools and education in

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Japan. From the statistics it will be learned that about 94 per cent of persons of school age in Japan—that is, six to fourteen—are attending school. The exhibits of the Imperial School of Arts, and Girls' Industrial Schools are of special interest. These exhibits contain art works executed by the students which show great skill and artistic taste. The exhibit of the Technical Schools illustrates the full course in that class of institution, by articles of workmanship, photographs and statistics. Photographs of scenes in the Normal Schools show classes of women going through gymnastic exercises similar to those practiced in Europe and America.

The Sappro Agricultural College, which was established in the 'seventies, under the direction of American professors, has an interesting exhibit. This institution was the pioneer of agricultural schools in the Orient, and it has attained great prominence and popularity.

The Imperial University exhibit shows the results of experiments carried on in the psychological laboratory by Prof. Y. Motora, also an apparatus for measuring variations in length by magnetism, invented by Prof. H. Nagaoka. Another interesting exhibit is the horizontal pendulum tromater displayed by the Imperial Earthquake Investigation Commission.

Another part of the exhibit contains vaccines, bacterial cultures, and various apparatus showing the development of medical science in Japan for the prevention of contagious diseases.

In the section devoted to the detective bureau, all things pertaining to police and the investigation of criminals are shown. As to the development of the Japanese police department and the regulations governing that body, full information will be obtainable at that place.

FINE ARTS EXHIBITS IN THE ART PALACE.

The Japanese fine arts exhibits in the Japanese Section of the Art Palace were examined and selected by the National Jury of Selection composed of thirty-one judges, who were appointed by the Imperial Government of Tokyo. The total number of exhibits thus selected is less than 300. All the important branches of the Japanese art, however, are represented in the collection.

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The collection includes Japanese paintings on silk and paper, either mounted in the kakemono style (hanging) or in frames. In these almost all the existing schools are well represented. There are also oil and water-color paintings by Japanese artists who are working in the European method; some interesting examples of sculptures in wood, ivory and bronze; artistic cloisonne and enamels; artistic metal objects of rare workmanship; charming examples of lacquer wares, the most delicate Japanese art production; a few remarkable hand embroideries and silk weavings; some famous cut velvet pieces, and a few original designs for art work and architecture.

A careful inspection and critical study of the collection will prove that the Japanese artists still retain their old traditions and artistic skill.

MANUFACTURES BUILDING.

Japan's exhibits in this building occupy an area of 27,384 square feet, located in the extreme southwest corner. The exhibits consist of manufactured articles in silk, cotton, straw, leather, fiber, paper, bamboo, wood, etc.

There is a fine display of raw silk. Near this display is an exhibit of a Japanese silk worm nursery. Matting is largely displayed, the collection containing some of the finest varieties ever seen in this country. The Japanese matting industry is growing rapidly. The exports amount in value to more than 7,000,000 yen annually. Straw braids also occupy an important place in the section.

THE VARIED INDUSTRIES.

By far the most beautiful and important exhibits of Japan at the Fair are those in the Palace of Varied Industries. The section occupies one of the best locations in the building and covers an area of 54,737 square feet. It is entered on the north by a magnificent gateway built in imitation of the famous "Yomeimon" in Nikko. The exhibits include the very finest examples of Japanese handicraft in embroidery, porcelain, Japan ware, bronze, chinaware, cloisonne, gold and silver ware, ivory, screens, jewelry, cabinets, furniture, wood carving, antimony, lacquer, etc. These

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articles represent the highest artistic ideals of Japanese workmen and are famous the world over for their beauty and excellence. Similar goods are exported from Japan to all countries of the civilized world, where they meet a ready market. Several hundred pages could be devoted to describing these exhibits, but in a book of this kind it is impossible to give the space required.

Among the finest articles in the section is the collection placed in the rooms on either side of the monumental gateway. Here is a pair of embroidered screens valued at $9,000 and a pair of cloisonne vases worth the same amount; a silver vase, $4,500; a cloisonne cabinet, $1,750; an embroidered hanging, $1,050, and an ivory carving costing $1,000.

Passing through the gate the visitor will find on his right fine bronze statues, porcelain, ivory carving and cloisonne. At the left are silk screens and embroideries, china, porcelain, lacquer and Japan wares.

Along the south side of the section are Kawashima's model of a Japanese room and the "Kyoto Salon," the latter exhibited by the Kyoto Chamber of Commerce. Both of these are splendid examples of Japanese workmanship and artistic decoration. To the left of them is located the reproduction of a room in the Palace of Nikko, exhibited by Yamanaka & Co., of Osaka. This room cost over $45,000.

PALACE OF MINES AND METALLURGY.

The mineral resources of Japan are well represented in this building. The Japanese space is directly opposite the west entrance and covers 6,993 square feet. Among the interesting features of the exhibit is a model of Manda Pit of the Mitsui Mining Company in the Miike Colliery. This mine is one of the largest in the world, its output amounting to 2,000 tons per day. There are also models of the Mitsubishi Coal & Metal Mining Company's plants. One model of Fujita & Company's Kosaka mine and a model of the Ashio copper mine show the vein system of mining practiced in Japan. The Ashio mine, which is the property of J. Furukawa, is one of the largest copper mines in existence. The exhibit of the Hokkaido Colliery and Raidway Company is one of the important features in the section,

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and other exhibits are crude oil of the Japan Oil Company; colliery of K. Yasukawa; iron ore of Amamiya; mining fuses of Murakami and sulphur of Hiromi.

In addition to the mineral displays proper, the exhibit contains numerous statistical maps and information variously presented, relative to the mining industry in Japan. The records of the Mining Institution of Japan and of the Associated Colliery Owners of the Province of Chikuzen and Buzeu and the Government Mining Bureau are very complete and will prove of interest to persons interested in mining. On the outside of the main enclosure are a series of square blocks showing the production of gold and silver in Japan during the last 28 years. From these it is learned that the production of silver has increased from 224,842 ounces in 1875 to 2,323,673 ounces in 1895 and 1,856,102 ounces in 1902. The production of gold increased from 5,598 ounces in 1875 to 95,552 ounces in 1902.

PALACE OF AGRICULTURE.

In the Palace of Agriculture the Japanese Exhibit occupies an area of 8,667 square feet, located near the north entrance. The installation booths and fixtures are simple, but in excellent taste, and are designed so as to show the various displays to the best possible advantage.

Tea, one of the leading products of Japan, forms the most important exhibit of the space. It is shown at the main entrance to the exhibit where the decoration includes two figures of women in a tea ceremony. At the side of the display is a register for visitors. Those who put their names and addresses in this book will receive samples of tea from the men in charge of the exhibit.

There is a large exhibit of shoyu or soy, a famous Japanese sauce, made from beans. This sauce is in as common use in Japan as salt and pepper are in the United States. It is used as a relish on the table, also for cooking and salad dressing. Soy is wholesome and exceedingly cheap, which qualities, combined with its splendid flavor, makes it a most desirable article of diet.

Sake, the national drink of the Japanese, is also well represented in the exhibit. This beverage is made from rice and is

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mild and delightful in flavor. It is perfectly clear and has a rather tart taste, something between sherry and champagne.

Peanuts, the snake-gourd or Japanese sponge, and ginger, all of which articles are largely exported to this country, are displayed in profusion. Among the other exhibits are jelly of wheat, fruits, cereals, mineral waters and nuts. Rice, which is by far the most important agricultural product of Japan, is included in the exhibit. The annual yield of rice in Japan is equal in value to about 400,000,000 yen or $200,000,000.

The walls of the exhibit are hung with tables of agricultural statistics, photographic views of farming districts and statistical maps.

FORMOSAN EXHIBIT.

Directly opposite the main section is the Formosan exhibit, which in many respects contains as much of interest as the exhibit of Japan proper. The Island of Formosa, which covers about 13,419 square miles, possesses great agricultural resources. Formosa was ceded by China to Japan at the close of the China-Japan war. Its population is about 3,000,000.

The installation is in every way typically Formosan. Surrounding the exhibit is the outer framework of a Formosan house of the better type. Within this are arranged exhibits of the principal products of the island.

At one end of the enclosure is the great tower of solid camphor, while at the opposite end is the display of oolong tea. These are the most important products of Formosa. The annual product of tea is 20,000,000 pounds, and of camphor 3,200,000 pounds. Over two-thirds of all the camphor used in the world is produced in Formosa.

Tamsui hats or "Formosan Panamas," are on display. It is only recently that this hat has been manufactured, but it has become very popular in all parts of the world where it has been introduced, and it promises to be one of the important industries of the island.

Hemp and pineapple fiber are two more products of Formosa which are well represented in the display.

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There are several beautiful pieces of furniture manufactured from camphor wood. Besides being unusually handsome, this furniture has the advantage of being proof against moths and all insects. Among other exhibits may be mentioned safrol oil, peanuts, sugar and various kinds of fruits.

Mr. S. Tajima, commissioner from Formosa, and Mr. M. Isoda, assistant commissioner, are in charge of the Formosan section.

ELECTRICITY.

The Japanese Section in the Palace of Electricity is located in the northwest corner and covers only 1,100 square feet. The exhibit is small as compared with Japan's showing in other buildings, but this must not be taken to mean that electricity for all purposes is not in general use throughout the Empire. There are numerous waterfalls in Japan and these are used for power in generating electricity for factories and lighting. Numerous small towns are lighted by electricity, the power for which is furnished by waterfalls and streams.

FORESTRY, FISH AND GAME EXHIBIT.

In the Palace of Forestry, Fish and Game, the Japanese section covers some 6,888 square feet, located about the middle of the building. The forestry exhibits include specimens of nearly every variety of wood grown in the Japanese Empire. There are also other products of the forest such as camphor, wax, turpentine, oils and mushrooms. The lay of forests in Japan is clearly shown by several large maps.

Japanese canned fish form a large portion of the fisheries exhibit. The excellence of these articles has proved a surprise to foreigners. They include salt mackerel, salt herring, oysters, clams, eel, anchovies, and many other varieties of fish. In addition there are exhibits of cod-liver oil, aga-aga, dried seaweed and shells.

There are models of fishing junks of every type used in Japanese waters. Apparatus, maps and pictures illustrating fisheries in Japan form an interesting feature of the exhibit.

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Pearls, one of the principal products of the Japanese fisheries, are displayed attractively. Among the most beautiful pearls is one worth $12,000, exhibited by M. Mikikoto, of Tokyo. Valuable and beautiful coral, worth many thousands of dollars, and some fine furs, are also exhibited in this section.

JAPAN IN THE TRANSPORTATION BUILDING.

Japan's exhibit in the Palace of Transportation occupies a space in the southwest corner of the structure. The displays of which it is made up were carefully selected with the view of showing the wonderful progress made by Japan in its methods of transportation and communication during the last four or five decades. The installation is elaborate and typically Japanese, all the frame work having been manufactured in Japan and shipped here in sections, where it was set up by native artisans. The exhibit covers an area of 14,904 square feet, every inch of which is utilized to the best possible advantage.

By far the most attractive and important feature of this exhibit is the reception room of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha (Japan Mail and Steamship Company), which contains the display of that famous line. Another feature of great interest is a collection of relief maps, which graphically show means of communication and transportation throughout the Island Empire.

The Nippon Yusen Kaisha exhibit is one of the most costly and elaborate displays which has been made by any individual or corporation at the World's Fair. In all its furnishings and appointments it typifies the highest ideals of Japanese decorative art. There are three distinct styles of architecture involved: the severe, the ornate and the current, each of which is represented with many variations and modifications. The entire decoration scheme is based on the chrysanthemum and catalpa—flowers which in Japan are symbolic of nobility and supremacy. Evidences of these flowers, liberally treated, are seen everywhere. The designs had their origin for the most part in the works of Jakuchu, a famous Japanese artist of the early eighteenth century.

The tapestries in which the designs are worked are Kawashima's Tsuzure-Nishiki, which are among the finest produced anywhere in the world. On the ceiling alone the decorations

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include some twenty-seven varieties of floral designs, done in brilliant colors. The designs on the walls, cornices, shafts, rafters and fire-place are splendidly worked out and bear the closest inspection. The door frames are of Tagayasan wood, decorated with chrysanthemum arabesques in gold lacquer, while the handles are cloisonne. The carpets, which are of pure silk, are marked with a design of broken waves, rippling from the corners and meeting at the center.

The chairs and tables are upholstered in fine Japanese silk embroidery. It is estimated that this room, with its furnishings and cost of installing, required an expenditure of $50,000 by the Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

This corporation is one of the largest steamship companies in the world, owning 80 ocean steamers, having a gross tonnage of over 260,000 tons. There are many things in connection with its exhibit which show the growth of the company and its present equipment and properties. Among these are several scientifically gotten-up tables, dozens of pictures of vessels and ten beautiful models of the company's ocean greyhounds. Of these models, the "Aki Maru," "Taugo Maru" and "Nikko Maru," vessels of 6,000 tons each, are worthy of special notice. They were built by Japanese workmen in the Mitsubishi dockyard at Nagasaki.

One very interesting table shown in the exhibit is the Chart of the Hydrographical Bureau of the Japanese Navy. The Japanese Navy was the pioneer in exploring waters of the Far East, and the present chart was drawn entirely without the aid of foreigners. In connection with the splendid work shown in the chart should be mentioned the names of Admiral Yanagi and Rear Admiral Timotsuki, directors of the Hydrographical Bureau. The Nippon Yusen Kaisha is the sole agent for charts issued by the Bureau. Messrs. H. Fujishima and T. Takayanaki, representing the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, have charge of the exhibit and will furnish any information concerning it.

Opposite the N. Y. K. reception room are three large relief maps, exhibited by the Transportation Association. The first of these shows Japan proper; the second shows Japan and parts of China, Siberia and China; the third shows the mainland with

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its dependent and foreign ports of the Far East. These maps are admirably executed and bring out clearly cities, towns, valleys, mountains, seaports, docks, light houses, etc., besides steamship, railroad telegraph, telephone and sub-marine cable lines. For persons interested in the geography of the Far East these maps furnish endless and interesting study. Hung around the maps are 174 photographic views of scenes in the Land of the Rising Sun. These photographs were taken with the object of showing the beauties of Japanese landscapes and features of city and country. Near the topographical maps is hung a large embroidered mercantile map of the world, showing the Japanese steamship routes from other countries which connect with Japan. Mr. J. Hokkio has charge of this exhibit.

The Department of Communication and Transportation has an exhibit showing the system and growth of the Japanese postal service; also of telegraph and other means of communication. The Japanese postal service is one of the most efficient and advanced in the world.

LIBERAL ARTS.

In Block 11 of the Palace of Liberal Arts, close to the entrance leading to the Wireless Telegraph Tower and the Press Building, is a live exhibit of Japanese typesetting, illustrating the methods of making a newspaper in Japan. The exhibit occupies a space of only 400x89 feet, but it is complete in every detail, and admirably demonstrates the intracacy of Oriental printing. Hajime Hoshi, the author of this book, who has for the last four years published at No. 203 Broadway, N. Y., "Japan and America," a monthly magazine in the English language, and the "Japanese American Commercial Weekly," a Japanese publication, is making the exhibit.

Japanese type includes Chinese characters and the Japanese alphabet. The former was introduced into Japan in the second century. The alphabet was invented by the Japanese in the ninth century, and is called "Kana." It consists of only 47 letters, while the Chinese written language has over 40,000 different characters. In the usual daily paper about 10,000 to 15,000 characters are used. In the printing exhibit there are shown over

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200,000 Chinese type. The author for a time published the Japanese section of "Japan and America" in "Romaji," that is, Roman letters or characters, with the view of impressing Japanese readers with the fact that the Roman alphabet for writing the Japanese language is the most important reform movement in Japan at the present time. Visitors will notice how the compositors run hither and thither to find the different letters. With this may be contrasted the ease of composition by means of the Linotype machine, which is exhibited near at hand. Over 1,200 dailies, weeklies and monthlies are published in Japan.

FAIR JAPAN ON THE "PIKE."

This is a private concession controlled by the Fair Japan Company, which was organized by Y. Kushibiki, S. Arai, and several prominent business men of St. Louis. The president of the company is J. M. Carpenter, a local real estate dealer, and Mr. Kushibiki is business manager.

The Gateway of Fair Japan is a reproduction of the famous portal at Nikko. The gateway is designed by Mr. Sato, and builded under the supervision of Mr. S. Imura, member of Kushibiki and Arai. It is one of the highest buildings on the Pike and cost $25,000. Inside the concession is "A Street of Tokyo." The principal attraction is a Japanese Theater, in which 80 native actors and actresses give performances. Other features are the tea house, with fifteen Geisha girls; the Fukushima Art Collection; a beautiful Japanese garden and the Kimono house.

This Nio-mon (the gate with two temple guardians, Brahma and Indra) was erected about 300 years ago as the main entrance gate to a very old temple of Taikozan Seionji at Furumachi village in the Province of Hidachi by Lord Satake Giobu-Tayu in memory of his father.

Lord Satake engaged the most celebrated architects, painters and sculptors of his time from all parts of the Empire for building and decorating this gate. The pictures on the ceiling were painted by Kano, about fifty years after its construction. Among the wooden carved images there are many remarkable examples of Japanese sculpture. The two sacred dogs are said to be the work of Unkei, considered one of the greatest masters of Japan.

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The old bronze bell, cast about 400 years ago, is interesting for its historical connections. The repairs and restorations of the gate and its decorations were very carefully carried out by Mr. K. Sano, of Tokyo, who employed many competent artists for the work. The gate is forty-five feet high, its width thirty feet and its depth eighteen feet.

Just inside the gateway is the Japanese bazaar, in which all kinds of attractive articles from Japan are on sale. Interested in the bazaar are Shimarmura & Co., of Yokahoma; Suzuki & Co., of Tokyo; I. Ando, B. Kawaguchi, Y. Suzuki, of Nagoya; Z. Hashimoto and H. Imura, of Yokohama, and others.

Just east of the gateway is a restaurant conducted by Shibata & Arai, where one may secure good meals, served both in Japanese and American styles. The manager is T. Yamaji.

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SHIDZUOKA PREFECTURE

The Principal Place in Japan for the Production of GREEN TEA.

On account of its excellent flavor the Japanese green tea has gained a world-wide reputation, and is considered an indispensable beverage in many countries. In the United States of America and in Canada it is especially prized. The tea which is annually exported from Japan to these two countries amounts to more than 50,000,000 pounds. One-half of this quantity is produced in Shidzuoka prefecture, and the prospects are bright for an increase in the quantity raised.

Shidzuoka prefecture is situated in the Tokaido at the foot of Mt. Fuji. The scenery in the province is very picturesque, and, in addition, it possesses a rich and fertile soil and a climate incomparably mild. Hence, the tea produced in it has, from olden times, been considered the best in Japan, and no wonder that it is so much prized in the above-named countries.

TEA FIELD IN SHIZUOKA KEN.

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In this prefecture, tea-plantations most abound in the districts of Abe, Shida, Haibara and Ogasa. In these districts several firms have recently been formed whieh export tea directly to the United States and Canada.

The names of these firms are as follows:

The Toyo Tea Trading Co., Ltd., Shidzuoka.
The Fuji Goshi Kwaisha, Shidzuoka.
The Shidzuoka Seicha Goshi Kwaisha, Shidzuoka.
The Fujieda Seicha Boeki Kabushika Kwaisha, Fujieda.
The Tokai Seicha Kwaisha, Ejiri.
The Nakamura Seicha Shoten, about five miles south of Kanaya.
The Makino-hara Seicha Boeki Kabushiki Kwaisha, Makinohara.
The Kyoeki Kwaisha, about three miles south of Kakegawa.

These firms are all furnished with the latest machinery, and prepare several million pounds of tea annually for exportation. They are all located along the line of the Tokaido Railway, and may be conveniently visited by the general public. We cordially invite the tea merchants abroad to visit our tea plantation and our firms.

WORLD'S FAIR EDITION

JAPANESE-AMERICAN COMMERCIAL WEEKLY

An Illustrated, Industrial, Commercial Review of Reviews

Aim of Japanese-American Commercial Weekly is to give the Japanese live information concerning American markets and trade. Copies are mailed every week to the best and most progressive business firms throughout Japan. Advertisement rate on application.

OFFICES

NEW YORK,
203 Broadway.

ST. LOUIS,
Block 11 Liberal Arts Palace.

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The Totomi Ginger, Snake-Gourd, Cayenne Pepper, and Peanuts, Traders' Guild.

These enjoy, among other agricultural products of Shidzuoka, a very high reputation on foreign markets. As the Guild is making unsparing efforts to secure further development regarding their cultivation and manufacture, the quality of these commodities rapidly improves, and the demand for them increases in proportion, so that they will attain, in the near future, importance in the export trade second only to green tea in the agricultural industry of this prefecture.

Ginger, which is used in making various condiments, ginger ale, medicine, etc., is abundantly exported. The Shidzuoka ginger is particularly rich in pungency, flavor, and free from ashes, and as it is carefully dried its qualities are well preserved. Hence it has now almost surpassed the Jamaica ginger on foreign markets. As a result of several years' zealous study made by Mr. Risaburo Ota, director of the above mentioned guild, a method of drying it in an exceptionally clean way by means of steam has lately been invented. Thus, the Shidzuoka ginger has the honor of being used by the Imperial Household of Japan, and also it has been awarded many prizes of honor—silver medals, first-class bronze medals, etc.— at exhibitions at home and abroad. The Shidzuoka ginger finds a ready market in many countries, but by far the largest quantity is exported to the United States. The yield during the year 1903 was put at 4,644,507 pounds, which amounted to $226,414 in value.

Snake-gourd, or plant sponge, furnishes a material for lining hats and caps, and the insoles of boots and shoes,

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and is also used in making mats. Besides, it is much applied to surgical use in lieu of ordinary sponges. Hence it is now exported to meet a growing demand. The plant sponge from Shidzuoka is incomparably good, for it has very fine fibres which make it extremely pliant, and it is much whiter and glossier than sponges of a similar kind. It is exported to America, Germany, France, India, China, and other countries. The total production of snake-gourd in 1903 was about 3,000,000 in number, valued at $45,000.

Cayenne pepper is used in making various condiments, also as a seasoning material of sauce, and as a preservative of food. The demand for pepper cultivated in Shidzuoka is very large both at home and abroad, for it is very fine in appearance, rich in pungent quality, and dried to perfection. A variety called the "Taka-no-tsume" is especially esteemed in England and America. Cayenne pepper is a food indispensable in the hottest and coldest climes. America, Europe, China, India, etc., are the chief markets for this pepper. The crop during the year 1903 aggregated over 2,700,000 pounds, which realized $75,000.

Peanuts are not only used in making confectionery and frying oil, but also they are eaten as light refreshment. The peanuts grown in Shidzuoka recommend themselves to an extensive demand, as they are singularly richin oily quality. They are chiefly exported to America, Australia, China, and other countries. The amount obtained during the year 1903 was estimated at 50,000 pounds, valued at $75,000.

The Guild has 30,000 members. Any information in regard to Ginger, Snake-Gourd, Cayenne Pepper and Peanuts, please address to

Mr. RISABURO OTA
Hamamatsu Shizuoka-Ken
Japan.

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Shizuoka Lacquerware Guild

The manufacture of lacquerware in Shizuoka began about 270 years ago. Since that time great improvement has been made with years' experience so that it now forms one of the most prosperous industries of Japan. About 1860 lacquerware was exported to America for the first time. Unfortunately there followed numerous poor counterfeits and imitations from other countries which served to injure the market for the genuine article and the exportation to America was suspended for a time. The goods became popular in European markets, however, and now enjoy a high reputation and are abundantly exported.

The chief characteristics of Shizuoka lacquerware are its stability of structure and coating and the novelty and quaintness of its designs, which are unsurpassed in their artistic elegance.

The manufacture of lacquerware involves very complicated processes, first of all, the ground work is made of a suitable wood, well dried. The wood is but through several kinds of treatment before being varnished. The varnish is applied and dried by special methods, the same

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process being repeated as often as thirty times. Finally the surface is polished in a most scrupulous manner in order to give it lustre. This completed, various designs in gold and silver are painted on the ware which is then called "Makiye" Shizuoka lacquerware is celebrated for the elegance of its designs. The lacquer used for varnishing is the juice extracted from the lacquer tree.

The Shizuoka lacquer guild has under its auspices an institution called the Shizuoka Lacquerware Industry School. The course of the school is divided into two departments, the Scientific and Practical. The lacquerware in Shizuoka is made by graduates of this school and workmen who have had many years' experience.

The chief articles are trays, wall plates, screens, what-nots, chairs, stands, etc. The lacquerware exported during 1903 amounted in value to $450,000.

Any further information regarding lacquers may be had by addressing the

Shizuoka Lacquerware Guild

HITOYADO CHO NICHOME

SHIZUOKA, JAPAN.

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The Shizuoka Shoyu Guild

Shoyu is the characteristic Japanese sauce; made of soja bean, wheat and salt. It gives delicious taste to meat, fish, shell-fish, vegetables, etc., and is an indispensable article for Japanese cooking and for table use.

At the last World's Exposition in Paris, our *Shoyu* was rewarded with an honorary medal, and it has great demand now in Europe as a better substitute for sauce. As *Fujiyama* is the most distinguished mountain in Japan, the manufacturers of the *Shoyu* Guild in Shizuoka Prefecture, where *Fujiyama* is, stands as the most superior of this kind in Japan.

Price, 25 cents for one-tenth of a gallon. See our exhibits at the Agriculture Building. The exhibits are made by the co-operation of the following manufacturers:

KINJIRO TSUKIJI,
Chamachi, Shidzuoka, Japan.

The firm, established in 1816, annually produces 250,000 gallons, have won several gold and silver medals at the Inter-national and National Expositions.

HACHIROZAYEMON SUZUKI & CO.,
Hagaracho, Shidzuoka, Japan.

An establishment of seventy-seven years, with an annual output of 300,000 gallons, exported largely to the United States and Hawaii Islands; awarded gold and silver medals in several expositions.

KOSAKU SUZUKI,
Hamamatsu Machi, Shidzuoka, Japan.

Shoyu brewer for twenty generations. His products are highly esteemed as the best Shoyu at Vladivostock, Hawaii. Vancouver, and other foreign countries where large quantities are yearly exported.

TADAKICHI YAMADA,
Toyodamura, Shidzuokaken, Japan.

This firm was established in 1866. Years of experience has won a great reputation and customers for the product of this brewery.

KAMEYA SHOYU & CO.,
Nakaidzumicho, Shidzuokaken, Japan.

The Shoyu of Kameya & Co. is brewed by a patented process, which is surpassed by none of its kind. The company's export is yearly increasing.

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YASUNOSUKE, TSUKICHI & CO.,
Shidzuoka City, Shidzuokaken, Japan.

An establishment of eighty-seven years, covering three generations of the family. A process has been invented after years of hard experiments for its brewery, bringing high reputation of excellent quality and taste to its product.

KATSUZO SAGISAKA,
Mitsuke Machi, Shidzuokaken, Japan.

Shoyu brewer for thirty-two years, and his product has been awarded with gold and silver medals on several occasions, and having innumerable, customers, annually produces 100,000 gallons of Shoyu.

GENBEI MATSUZAKI,
Shidzuoka City, Shidzuokaken, Japan.

This brewery, being established in 1884, produces Shoyu of best quality steadily increasing its annual outputs.

KATSUGORO SHIBATA,
Mihogun, Shidzuokaken, Japan.

The firm established 250 years ago, using the best materials for its Shoyu brewing. Very best Shoyu is produced and exported to the United States in large quantities.

KINZABURO KIMURA,
Shidzuoka City, Shidzuokaken, Japan.

A Shoyu which is cheapest in price and best in quality and taste is made by this establishment, winning high reputation in Japan as well as abroad.

ROKUZAYEMON KIMURA,
Haifaragun, Shidzuokaken, Japan.

An establishment of years, employing an improved method of Shoyu-making after years of experience. The Shoyu consumers are promptly supplied on order with fine Shoyu. It has won the first-class medal at the National Industrial Exposition of 1899.

ENICHIRO NAKAMURA,
Haibaragun, Shidzuokaken, Japan.

The firm was established in 1809. The special superiority of its Shoyu is its excellence in quality and taste. Unlike others, it can be preserved for years. It not only furnishes Shoyu to the general public, it also supplies to Japanese army as well as navy, and export to England and America. Medals have been awarded at expositions at home and abroad.

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Shizuoka Paper Manufacturers' and Traders' Association.

The industry of paper manufacture in Shizuoka was very early in its origin, and it was noted for centuries for its excellent quality. The material of which paper is made is obtained from the plant known by the name of "Mitsumata" (Edgeworthia Papylifera). Among several classes of paper produced here, the paper called "Tesukigami" (hand-made-paper) is finest in quality. By the skill of the operatives any characters or pictorial designs can be made visible through the component fibre of paper in this "Tesukigami." It can also be obtained of any thickness or any colors required. Not only is it a beautiful and glossy paper, but it is very strong, even when wet with water. It is very desirable paper for paper currency, bank notes, and any other documents that require to be made durable and elegant. It is just as good as sheepskin parchment. On this account the Grand Prize was given to the Shizuoka Paper at the World's Fair at Paris, 1900, and the Silver Medal at the National Exhibition at Osaka, 1903. Shizuoka hand-made paper has been, during recent years, exported in considerable quantities. The total production of paper in 1903 was estimated at over $450,000.

The Shizuoka Paper Manufacturers' and Traders' Association has a membership of 14,500; the total product of paper of Western style in 1903 was over $1,400,000.

Any information regarding the paper can be obtained from MR. G. OTA, in the Varied Industries Building,

OR

The Shizuoka Paper Manufacturers' and Traders' Association,

SHIZUOKA, - - - JAPAN.

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Hand-Made Tissue Paper

The Hand-Made Tissue Paper is manufactured of the material called Mitsumata. This kind of paper can only be made in Japan.

The Hand-Made Tissue Paper is very strong and durable, and fit for valuable documents and books. It is quite safe from worms, or effect of the climate.

The Hand-Made Tissue Paper can be made with water marks of any letters or pictures on account of which it is much recommendable for bank-notes, bills, permits, etc.

The Hand-Made Tissue Paper can be made to any size and thickness to meet with consumers' desire.

The Hand-Made Tissue Paper has been sent to several Exhibitions and awarded medals and diplomas; among which a diploma of the first class at the Fourth National Industrial Exhibition, and the award of a Grand Honour at the International Exhibition in Paris, and an Honorary Silver Medal at the National Exhibition, Osaka, 1903 may be specially mentioned.

ŌTA MANUFACTURING CO.,

IRIYE-MACHI, ABE-GUN, SHIDZUOKA-KEN, JAPAN.

ŌTA PAPER FACTORY.

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NAKAMURA TEA REFINING COMPANY

Proprietor En-iohiro Nakamura.

Yoshidamura, Haibara-gun, about five miles from Fujiyeda Station.

BRANCH STORES { **Kita-naka-dori, 4-chome, Yokohama.**
Shinmichi, Ejiri, Suruga.

The great staple of Shidzuoka prefecture is green tea, in the production of which the district of Haibara stands first in reputation, in foreign markets In this district, Nakamura Seicha Shoten has the best cultivated tea-plantations, and also an experience in manufacturing which extends over several decades. As the proprietor has adopted machinery of the latest type he is able to manufacture tea with promptness and cleanliness. Thus the tea prepared for sale at this establishment is unrivaled in flavor and in color when infused. The public who want to get the best tea are cordially requested for their patronage.

Nakamura Tea Manufactory.

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Gifu Province—Its Location and Its Products.

GIFU Province is situated in the western part of Honshyu, or the main Japanese Island, and is one of the most resourceful sections of the Empire. The province produces a great many varieties of the articles which constitute Japan's exports.

The City of Gifu, the capital of the province, is famous on account of the fishing done in the Nagara River, which runs along the northern part of the city. It is 236 miles from Yokohama and 113 miles from the Kobe Port. On the Nagara River numerous fishing boats may be seen almost every night, carrying flaring torches to light their path. A curious method is employed in the fishing; the fishermen use trained comorants for catching the trout. These fishing boats furnish the most curious sight to be seen in that locality.

One of the most famous cataracts in Japan is located in Gifu Province. It is called Yoro Fall, and is about seven and one-half miles from Ogaki Station, on the Tokkaido Line. The fall has a drop of more than one hundred feet. The entire region about Ogaki Mountain and falls is exceedingly beautiful, and is frequented by both Japanese and foreign tourists. The fall is eight miles from the City of Gifu.

Products.

Every facility is provided for the manufacture of the products given in the following pages, in order that the field of demand may be extended to the utmost:

Products.—The Japanese paper and copy and stationary paper, which constitute one of the leading exports of Japan, and its annual product in Japan reaches to more than $5,500,000 in value, is largely produced in Gifu Province. Of these articles stationery is a specialty of the province, being there manufactured almost exclusively.

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Articles Manufactured of Paper.

Paper napkins, window decoration paper, paper for advertising prints, etc., are extensively and skilfully manufactured in Gifu. A large amount of these goods is exported to European and American countries, and the trade in them is increasing every year.

Porcelain and Potteries.—Porcelain and pottery, which also constitutes one of the greatest exports of Japan, are manufactured in Gifu. These wares are celebrated for their beautiful workmanship, the beauty of their finish and cheapness of price. Great manufactories of porcelain pottery are located in Tajima-machi, a town situated 22 miles from Nagoya, 141 miles from the Kobe Port, and 164 miles from Yokohama.

Crepe and Other Silks.—Crepe is produced in Japan in three provinces, Gifu, Kiyoto and Shiga. But the best and cheapest crepe is produced in the Gifu Prefecture. A peculiar art which cannot be reproduced anywhere outside of Gifu is that of working designs in the woven crepe. The export of crepe from Japan amounts annually to $3,500,000. The woven silk exported from Gifu amounts annually to not less than $3,000,000.

Silk Goods.—Crepe shawls and silk handkerchiefs, ornamented with most skilfully worked and beautiful embroidery of the latest designs, are manufactured in Gifu and are exported in large quantities. Trade in these articles is increasing every year.

Raw Silk.—In the production of raw silk Gifu Prefecture ranks third among the provinces of Japan. Nearly the entire product is exported to European and American countries.

Lacquered Wares.—The lacquered goods of Gifu have the appearance of yellow-grained wood, and in strength and beauty surpass any other lacquered wares. They are made both for artistic effect and for usefulness, and are ornamented with unique and original designs.

Wood and Bamboo Goods.—The first grade wooden goods are manufactured from Araragi. The grain of this wood is exceedingly fine, which makes it valuable for the manufacture of utensils, as well as toys, which are in great demand. Bamboo screens, made in the most artistic manner and especially fitted for furnishing summer houses, are made in Gifu. They are now

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YORO FALL IN GIFU PROVINCE.

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being exported in great numbers. Satchels and traveling bags, made from willow which are unsurpassed in lightness and strength, are made in Gifu. These satchels and bags are exported in great quantities, the output amounting annually to about 1,000,000 yen. The export is increasing every year.

Marble.—Fuwa-Gun, located two and one-half miles from the Ogaki Station, consists of a mountain chain composed almost entirely of marble, which furnishes excellent material for building

FISHING IN NAGARA RIVER.

and other purposes. Marble work, both of art and for decoration, is extensively exported from Gifu Province.

Lanterns, Fire Screens, Parasols, Fans, Etc.—Gifu lanterns, paper lamp globes, fire screens, parasols and fans are manufactured in the province in the latest designs, having great merit. These are both for decorative and useful purposes, and are exceedingly popular both in Japan and abroad. Gifu Prefecture is the place which produced these articles originally, and the

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art and skill required for their making cannot be attained elsewhere by others. Their export has made rapid progress, until at present it amounts annually to $2,500,000.

Japanese Swords.—The workmanship of the swords of Gifu is not excelled anywhere in the world. The manufacture of the swords in Japan is at present almost exclusively confined to Gifu Prefecture, where the art has been practiced from time immemorial. The sword-makers still retain their skill of the ancient times, which skill is now applied to the making of razors, knives and other sharp-edged instruments. The export of this kind of wares consumes more than one-half of the total output, which amounts to 2,000,000 yen annually.

Mustard-seed Oil.—Mustard-seed oil is extracted from mustard-seed and constitutes an indispensable article in machine shops, railway cars, factories and ships, where it is used as a lubricant. The annual output amounts to 5,000,000 yen from the Gifu Prefecture alone, and it is chiefly produced by the Okuda oil manufactories of Ogaki.

Persimmons.—Persimmon is a peculiar product of Japan. It has an agreeable, sweet taste, and Gifu Prefecture is noted for the production of excellent persimmons, which are used extensively for making cakes. Confections made from this fruit have an excellent flavor. Persimmon is also used for the making of "Kaki Yokan," a kind of Japanese cake, which is liked by the Europeans and Americans.

School of Entomology.—The Nawa Entomological Research Laboratory was established by Dr. Yasushi Nawa in the City of Gifu. Dr. Nawa, who is a famous entomologist of Japan, is directing the laboratory personally. Both foreigners and natives study in the institute. The students number upwards of 1,500 yearly.

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TAKEI PAPER MANUFACTURING CO.

(LIMITED)

President, Sukeemon Takei

NAKASHINMACHI, GIFU, JAPAN.

AWARDS

The Third Class Merit Shohai,

At the Second National Industrial Exhibition, 1881.

The Second Class Merit Shohai,

At the Third National Industrial Exhibition, 1890.

Two Copper Medals on Merit,

At the Universal Exposition, Chicago, 1903.

The First Class Progressive Shohai,

At the Fourth National Exhibition, 1899.

The riokuju-shoho, special medal on merit, from the Emperor of Japan, which is reproduced here.

At the International Exhibition, in Paris, 1900, the following medals and honors were awarded:

A Special Grand Honor on Merit.

Two Silver Medals.

A Gold Medal.

At the Fifth National Industrial Exhibition, 1903, was awarded a silver medal.

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TESHIKAWARA GOSHI KAISHA,

Manufacturers of

PAPER AND PAPER GOODS.

47 Komeyacho, Gifu, Japan.

AWARDS.

A Gold Medal, the Paris Universal Exposition, 1900.
A Gold Medal, the Hanoi Exposition, 1893,
The First-Class Prize Medal, the Third National Industrial Exhibition.
The First-Class Prize Medal, the Fourth National Industrial Exhibition.
The First-Class Prize Medal, the Fifth National Industrial Exhibition.
And more than fifty other awards.

The Company manufactures Art Lanterns, Paper Lamp Globes, Folding Paper Lamp Shades, Parasols, Tent Umbrellas, Fire Screens, Gifu Paper Serviettes, Window Decoration Papers, Fans, D'Oyleys, etc.

All these articles, excepting lanterns and fans, are manufactured exclusively for foreign markets. This Kaisha has been the first that exported the kind of article to foreign countries in the Gifu prefecture. The manufactory was established in 1879 and its work was gradually extended till it became to be organized into a company and adopted the name of a Kaisha (company.) This was done chiefly through the efforts of Mr. Naojiro Teshikawara, who is the present business manager.

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KICHIROBEI FUKUDA,

Takayama, Hida Gun, Gifu Ken.

Manufacturer of Shinkei Lacquer Wares and Ichii Tree Works.

Shinkei Lacquer Work, is a special product of Hida province, Gifu Prefecture. It is an art transmitted from ancient time. This lacquer ware has both strength and beauty, for which it is popularly admired and demanded. The work includes caskets, trays of every variety, receptacle of stationary utensils, jewel boxes, and many other articles indispensable for housekeeping. The work has been exhibited at many universal and national exhibitions and received medals and honors.

Ichii Tree Work, to which is applied the highest skill of the art of engraving, is another special production of the Hida province. The tree has beautiful wood grain, which is skillfully shown on the work, including small caskets, photograph mounting frames and objects that adorn homes. The work has extensive field of demand.

Gifu-Shi Kinu Orimono Kabusiki Kaisha,

(Gifu City Silk Weaving Company, Limited)

Manufacturers of Figured Silk Crape

KEITARO TAKAHASHI, GIFU,

The Exclusive Dealer in the Article.

Figured silk crape is an article manufactured only in this city in Japan. No other article is better fit than the figured silk crape for woman's apparels and clothings, window shades and for other decorative purposes, in all seasons of the year. It is light and strong, and wears longer than any other similar fabric. Washing gives no wrinkle or shrinkage, nor is the color or figure affected by it.

This company manufactures exclusively the silk crape and is the oldest establishment of the kind. It employs a large number of the most highly skilled artisans, whose aims are to follow the latest fashions and the newest designs.

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EIZO KATO,

Namazumura, Motosugun, Gifu Prefecture.

MANUFACTURER OF

Willow Basket and Bag, or Yanagi Goori.

The material selected for the basket is obtained by skinning small willow trees, which are found growing only in Japan, and the skinned trees are then woven into baskets and bags of all sizes.

The baskets thus made are well fit for travelling use. The peculiarities of the basket are strength, flexibility, durability in water in which it never sinks, and the cheapness of the price.

The manufactory has been established fifteen years ago, and the skill of the artisans is excellent. Five hundred persons are employed in the factory and the work is extensively done.

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SUDA SHOKAI

(Suda Company)

MAIN OFFICE:
Kamiyuchi machi, Bugigun,
Gifu Ken.

BRANCH OFFICE:
Itcho-me, Moto-machi, Kobe.

Manufacturers of Stationery, Papers, and Paper Napkins.

Drawing Paper is made from Japanese paper, which has peculiar qualities not possessed by other papers. The peculiarities are strength, smoothness of surface, impenetrability of ink, flexibility, lightness, etc. This paper is well adapted for drawing, architectural and mechanical designs.

Copying Paper has strength and elasticity, and smooth, glossy surface, and is best fit for copying purposes and for making note books.

Paper Napkins are made from soft yet strong Japanese paper, as thin as insect's wings. They are decorated with pictures of birds, flowers, etc,. after the latest and most beautiful designs. The napkin may be used for wrapping jewels and precious household goods to protect them from scratches.

These three kinds of our goods are exhibited at the Manufactures Building, World's Fair, at St. Louis.

Kyuhachi Sato Shokai

Sekimachi, Gifu Prefecture,

MANUFACTURER OF

Sword Blades, Razor, Knife, Shikomi-Zui, (Combination Sword Cane), Sickle, Saw, and other sharp-edged implements.

The making of the Japanese sword involves the art that has been kept secret since time immemorial. This secret art is applied to all sharp-edged implements of our make. Hence we have no rival in the field. Several hundred men are employed for the making, and the factory is able to meet with almost unlimited demands. This company is supplying the largest field of demand of all the sword makers in the Prefecture, owing chiefly to the fact that it is the oldest establishment with the highest reputation.

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LACQUER WARE CO.

Commission Merchant in Lacquer Ware

23, Yumicho, Kyobashi-Ku

Tokyo, - - - - - - - - - - Japan.

The Lacquer Ware Company is established under the patronage of the Japan Lacquer Ware Industry Association. We handle only artistic Lacquer Ware of highest quality of genuine Japanese Characteristics. We have been honored with frequent orders from His Imperial Majesty's Household.

NISHIURA ENJI

Porcelain Mfg. Co.,

Tajimi Machi, Gifu, Japan.

The porcelains manufactured by us are sold by the Tajima & Co., Boston, Chicago, Yokohama, Kobe, Nagoya, Japan, etc., being well known under the name of Nishiura Yaki. Goods of ideal designs and quality are found among our products. We shall be pleased to have our goods examined at the Varied Industries Building, World's Fair Grounds; And shall be able to meet orders for any quantity and quality without delay.

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PORCELAIN

The Porcelain manufactured by us is known as Minoyaki. High quality and low price is our motto. We are able to meet orders for any design and amount. We export to Europe, America, Korea, and China. We have been awarded with gold medal at the Hanoi Exposition of 1903, and a silver medal at Paris, 1900.

Sukusaburo Kato, Morse & Co.

TAJIMIMACHI, GIFU, JAPAN.

SHIRASHIME OIL

(Rape-seed Oil Refined)

ABSOLUTELY PURE.

REGISTERED

An excellent lubricator for Machinery.

Also useful for food and lighting purposes.

Kaku-hei.

HEIHACHI OKUDA,

SOLE MANUFACTURER Ōgaki, Mino, Japan.

NIBE GLUE

Nibe or fish glue is a new product in Japan, and has promising future in Japan. The output in 1902 was about 34,700 lbs. of which about 10,000 lbs. was exported to China, Europe and America. I am the only fish glue manufacturer in Japan. **Sample and price list will be furnished on application.**

KYUSHIRO TAKAMATSU,

362 Higashi Hirano Machi,

NICHOME, OSAKA, JAPAN.

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YAMANAKA & CO.,

Dealer in Japanese and Chinese

ART OBJECTS

MAIN HOUSE, OSAKA.

BRANCH HOUSE, Teramachi Oike, Kioto.

LONDON HOUSE, 68 New Bond Street, London, Eng.

AMERICAN HOUSES:

254 Fifth Avenue, - - New York.

272 Boylston Street, - - - Boston, Mass.

Board Walk, - - Atlantic City, N. J.

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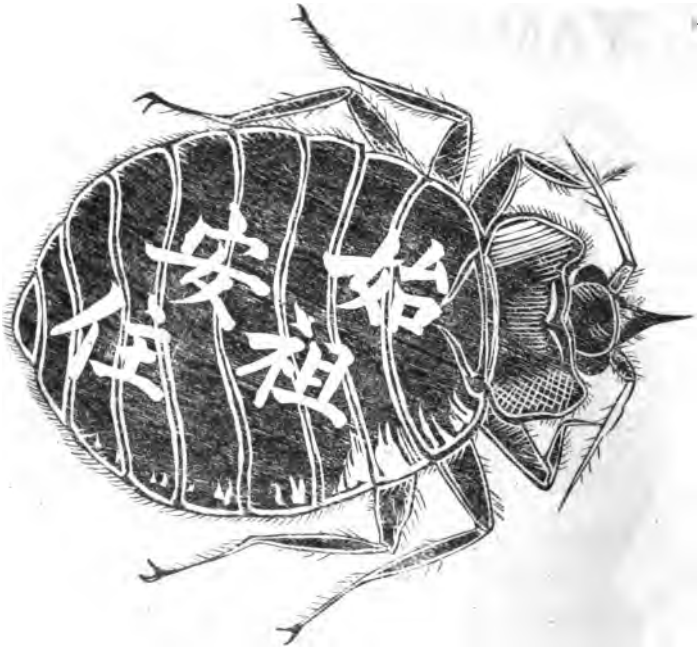

INSECTICIDE

Our insect powder kills all insects without injuring the plants. This insect powder is made from chrysanthemum flowers and is considered the best of its kind. It is also very effective as applied to bed-bug and other insects. Orders should be sent before October. Our annual output is 200,000 to 250,000 lbs.

PRICE: 1 lb. 25 cents; 100 lbs. $24: 1000 lbs. $225.

ISABURO YASASUMI,

NICHOME HIRANO MACHI,
HIGASHI KU, OSAKA.

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SILVER MEDAL, OSAKA, 1903

Established 1881.

First Manufacturers in Japan.

INSECT POWDER

BEST IN QUALITY. ORDERS PROMPTLY EXECUTED.

Shimitsu Keirindo & Co.

FUSHIMIMACHI, SAKAISUJI,

Osaka, **Japan.**

SHII-TAKE MUSHROOMS.

Shii-take is a specie of Mushrooms, which is produced abundantly in the vicinity of Osaka. Annual produce of Shii-take in this district is about 3,000,000 pounds, half of which goes to China and a part to America. Shii-take may be cooked in the same way as other Mushrooms. Shii-take is one of the best food in its nourishment and taste.

We desire to open trade with western peoples.

OSAKA SHII-TAKE TRADERS' ASSOCIATION,

Itchome, Tenjinbashisuji, **OSAKA, JAPAN.**

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OSAKA RYUSO KABUSHIKI KAISHA

The Company was established in September, 1892.

The Company manufacture Sulphuric Acid and Alkali, as well as Superphosphate and other fertilizers.

The Company's works, situated on five and one-half acres of ground facing a river, and railway at the back, comprising Acid chambers, with Glover, Gay Lursuc, and Lunge Towers, Muriatic Acid Towers, Sulphate and Soda Furnaces, Caustic Soda Pots, Bleaching Powder and Liquor Plants and complete Plant for Superphosphate and other mixed fertilizers. The capital required for the above, $486,000, and for working, $200,000.

The Company's present output of Superphosphate is 50,000 tons a year, and on the completion of the alteration 60,000 tons per annum.

The Company's Superphosphate sell, not only at home but are exported to Australia, New Zealand and west coast of U. S. A. This year's exports to the former states being 10.000 tons, and to the latter 600 tons, and they are under contract for the next year of 12,000 tons.

The Company is prepared to export 20,000 tons a year.

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SOY BREWERS AND TRADE MARKS.

Trade Mark.

Kikko Sakai: Brewer K. Toyoda, Sakai, Osaka, Japan.

Trade Mark.

Yamakawa-roku: Brewer R. Wakaye, Osaka, Japan.

Trade Mark.

Kikko Mata: Brewer M. Kawamori, Sakai, Osaka, Japan.

Trade Mark.

Mitsu Uroko: Brewer G. Tangashima, Kaidzuka, Idzumi, Japan.

Trade Mark.

Uyeki: Brewer K. Uyeki, Osaka, Japan.

Trade Mark.

Yama Ju: Brewer M. Yamamoto, Osaka, Japan.

Trade Mark.

Maruichi Jo: Brewer S. Masuda, Osaka, Japan.

Trade Mark.

Maru Matsu: Brewer Y. Motsutani, Osaka, Japan.

Trade Mark.

Hon Ichi: Brewer K. Yehara, Osaka, Japan.

Trade Mark.

Sun: Brewer K. Shindo, Osaka, Japan.

The Virtue of the Sauce and Direction for Use.

The Japanese Soy with the Trade Marks is brewed from the very best Japanese bean, wheat and salt. The Soy is of dark brown color and is specially adapted for every kind of boiled, baked and fried fish; for chops, steaks and cutlets and cold meats; also for the cooking of vegetables. The article possesses a particular taste and flavor and advances the digestion.

The Japanese Soy with these Trade Marks may be stored for a long period and is guaranteed never to turn bad.

The article is sold for 6 to 9.60 yen per case of 4 *go* bottles, F. O. B. Osaka. An order to any of the Brewers will receive prompt attention.

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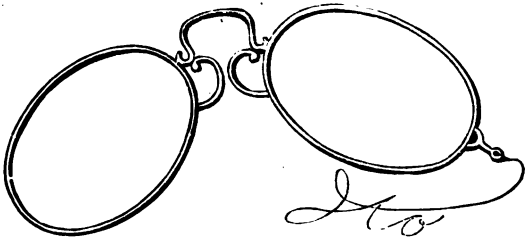
"SPECTACLES"
Pure Cod Liver Oil

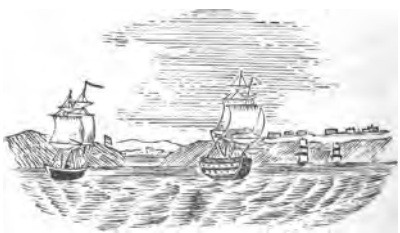


Manufactured by
SENTARO ITO
OSAKA, - - - - - - - - - JAPAN.

"FUJINAMI"
Pure Cod Liver Oil

Manufactured by
JUSUKE HARUMOTO
OSAKA, - - - - - - - - - JAPAN.
Three Manufactories in Hakkaido

Pure Cod Liver Oil



Trade Mark.
Dealer in
SOAPS, PERFUMES, GLASS AND CHEMICAL USES.
KANEKICHI KIYOMOTO
OSAKA, - - - - - - - - - JAPAN.

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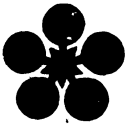
AWA-OKOSHI.

TRADE  MARK

AWA-OKOSHI is prepared from specially selected Mochi-Gome (Glutinous Rice), Goma (Sesamum Orientalis), Ame (a kind of liquid Honey), and Fine White Sugar. It is the most favorite Sweetmeat in Japan.

This preparation is very delicious to the taste and nourishing to the body. Its merits have been admitted and recognized, as is shown by the many prizes awarded at various Exhibitions.

Beware of Imitations! None genuine without the Firm's trade-mark.

MANUFACTURED BY

RINNOSUKE KOBAYASHI

(Established 1756). **(DAIKOKU).**

Amidaike, Nishi-ku,

OSAKA, JAPAN.

ARTISTIC FURNITURE.

TO THE WEST.

The Japanese Artistic Wood Work is known through our store. Many encouragements have been given to us by our government, and we are pioneer of the exporters of Japanese furniture to foreign countries. We have five factories with three hundred first-class workmen of good experience. Our furniture is made with selected Japanese wood and our price is reasonable. We invite all to examine our exhibition in the Varied Industries Building.

IKUSABURO WAKAI,

Shichome, Minamihoncho,

Shigashiku, OSAKA, JAPAN.

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YABU MEIZAN,

Painter of the

FINEST SATSUMA PORCELAIN.

ONE PRICE ONLY.

No. 197 Naka Ni-chome Dojima.

OSAKA, JAPAN.

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NEW INVENTION!!!

SHIBAKAWA'S

LACQUERED PAPER-TRAYS & WAITERS

TRADE MARK

Are much Stronger than the Wooden and most suitable for Artistic Furniture.

Gold Medal, Paris, 1900.

SHIBAKAWA & CO.,

Fushimi-machi,

OSAKA, - - - - - JAPAN.

UNSHYU ORANGE.

The Unshyu Orange of Itsumikita Gun, Osaka Fu, is sweet, juicy aud has no seed. Price is moderate, and is well known as the best of oranges. Our annual output is 218,660 cases, valued at 2,623,920 yen. The best season for exporting the orange to America and Europe is from November to March. Price is 60 cents per case, containing 60 oranges. Sixty-five cents will be added for transportation, insurance, packing, and some duties if imported to America. Principal exporters belonging to our association are:

AMABARI FARM, Yokoyamamura, Itsumikita Gun, Osaka Fu.
ORINOSUKE NOZAKI, Minamikitamura, Itsumikita Gun, Osaka Fu.
JUBEI AKASAKA, Yamatakimura, Itsumikita Gun, Osaka Fu.

This Association will, with much pleasure, be match-maker for foreigner and the producer.

Agriculturers' Association of Itsumikita Gun,
OTORIMA, ITSUMIKITA GUN, OSAKA FU, JAPAN.

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HIRA-KIU

MANUFACTURER OF

Fans of All Descriptions

Tominokoji Gojio Kita,
KYOTO, JAPAN.

UEKI SHOYU

Brewed by Ueki, Osaka, Japan.

Best in Quality.
Best in Flavor.

May be used just as well as best American table sauce.

PORCELAIN

Fine Work. Ninsho Uno

47 Gojodon Ohashi

Higashi Gochome, Kyoto, Japan.

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Green Ribbon Merit Medal Awarded by Imperial Government as First Exporters of Japanese Embroidery.

Awarded Medals:

First Class, at Philadelphia 1876
Gold, at Paris. 1878
Gold, at Amsterdam. 1883
First Class, at Barcelona. 1888
First Class, at Paris. 1889
Silver, at Chicago. 1893
Gold, at Paris. 1900
And many others at National Exhibitions.

EMBROIDERIES

AND

CUT VELVET PICTURES,

R. TANAKA,

Karasumaru Hichijio. Kyoto, Japan.

R. Tanaka, the largest and oldest house in Kyoto, was established more than five hundred years ago.

It occupies a fair building at Shichijio Karasumaru, the best quarter of the city, and is noted for its embroideries, which it largely exports.

It has been patronized by the Imperial Household and honored by H. I. M. the Empress of Japan and H. I. H. the King of Italy.

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Grand Prix,
Paris, 1900.

MANUFACTURERS

. . . OF . . .

ART FABRICS

In All Descriptions.

BY APPOINTMENT TO H. I. M.'S
HOUSEHOLD OF JAPAN.

BY APPOINTMENT TO
H. I. M.'S HOUSEHOLD
OF
RUSSIA.

KAWASHIMA & Co.

NISHIJIN.

KYOTO, JAPAN.

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ARTISTIC METAL WORKS

Shoami Doki, my ancester of nine generations back was a decorator of sword sheaths in Kiyoto, by trade. His decorative works of gold were of highest quality. His artistic productions became famous, and he was employed by Lord Ikeda, governor of Okayama province, in patronage of whose family the descendants of Shoami Doki remained. I followed the time-honored industry of my ancestors until 1871, when the carrying of swords were prohibited by law of the land. I immediately took up artistic metal work, and since then have been fortunate enough to earn a good reputation in home and abroad, having found markets for my works in England and other foreign countries during last seventeen years.

Following medals have been awarded to my works:

Hojo	**Merbourgn**	**1881**
First Gold Medal	**New Orleans**	**1884**
Second Silver Medal	**Germany**	**1885**
Second Silver Medal	**Paris**	**1889**
Copper Medal	**Chicago**	**1893**
Second Silver Medal	**Paris**	**1900**

Beside these medals won abroad, many have been received in the home exhibition. During twelve exhibitions since 1878, my productions have been rewarded with

Two First Class Gold Medals
Six Second Class Silver Medals
Twelve Third Class Copper Medals, and
Four Hojo.

What is far superior delight to me than those medals is that my workmanship has received the gracious notice of His Majesty the Emperor and has been placed to grace the Imperial Household.

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I have been able to place three vases at the exhibition in the present World's Fair in St. Louis. One of them is decorated with a view of the Higashi Mountain, while another with a winter crysanthemum, and the last with Shoki, the hero of China. As it is represented in those pieces, my specialty consists of engraved and inlaid works of gold and silver. Your attention is respectfully invited to examine the workmanship.

KATSUYOSHI SHOAMI (aged 73)
Tomikaji, Takeyamachi, Kyoto, Japan.

Handbook of Japan

A year book of Japan, its industry, commerce and finance.

PUBLISHER

HAJIME HOSHI,

TOKYO,
15 Minaminabecho,
Nichome, Kyobashiku,
Tokyo, Japan.

NEW YORK,
203 Broadway,
New York,
U. S. A.

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PURVEYOR TO
H. I. J. M.'s
Household
by Special Appointment.

S. NISHIMURA,

Manufacturer of

High-Class Embroideries Fancy Cut Velvets and Silk Goods in General.

Sanjo Karasumaru,
KYOTO, JAPAN.

(Established in 1604.)

S. IKEDA & CO.,

COLLECTORS OF ANTIQUITIES

—AND—

FINE ART MANUFACTURERS,

54-57, SHINMONZEN MUMEMOTOCHO,
KYOTO.

BRANCH:

S. IKEDA & Co., 13, Owaricho Nichome, near the "Imperial Hotel,"
TOKYO.

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GOLD, SILVER,
ALL METAL WORKS
AND
General Japanese Goods.
TAKATA
& CO.,

38 Mukouyanagibara
Itchome,
Asakusa-Ku,
Tokyo,
Japan.

TAKATA & CO.,
Varied Industries Building
AND
JAPANESE BAZAAR.

EXHIBIT OF MITSUI MINING COMPANY AT THE MINING BUILDING, WORLD'S FAIR, ST. LOUIS.

MITSUI MINING COMPANY

TOKYO, JAPAN.

COAL, METAL AND SULPHUR MINERS, ALSO ELECTRICAL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERS.

EXHIBITORS IN THE JAPANESE SECTIONS OF THE MINING AND ELECTRICAL DEPARTMENTS.

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PRINCIPAL EXHIBITS

Model of the Surface Plants at Manda Pit (Miike Colliery) Specimens of Coal, Coke and Sulphur; also Model of Miyabara's Patent Water Tube Boiler, Kishi's Patent Direct-Current Generator, Generator Field Coil, and Iijima System Extra High-Tension Testing Transformer.

Sole Agents for Sale of the Company's Mineral Products:

MITSUI & CO.

(or MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA, as the firm is known by this name in the Orient.)

HEAD OFFICE

1 Suruga-cho, Nihombashi-ku, Tokyo, Japan.

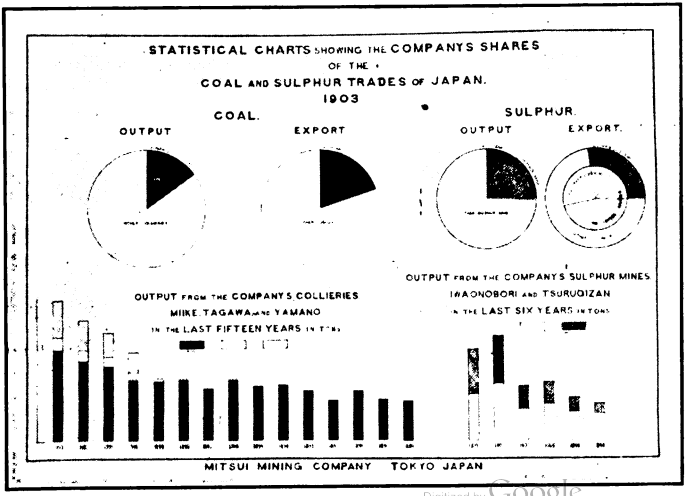
BRANCH OFFICES IN THE UNITED STATES

NEW YORK—445-7 Broome Streets,

SAN FRANCISCO,

California Safe Deposit Building, 228 Montgomery Street.

(Branches are also established in London, Hamburg, Sydney, Bombay, Hongkong and other important Far Eastern ports.)



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Silver Wares and Metal Works

ALL WORK DONE BY HAND.
ANNUAL OUTPUT, 80,000 YEN.

Export to America, England, Germany, France and Russia

Silver Medal Awarded, Chicago, 1893.
Silver Medal Awarded, Paris, - 1900.

GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS AWARDED SEVERAL TIMES AT THE NATIONAL EXHIBITIONS.

KATSU MIYAMOTO,

2 Yazaimoncho,
Kyobash ku.

TOKYO, JAPAN

BRONZE WORKS

B. B. B.

The picture shown here is that of our exhibit in the Varied Industries Building, and it is one of the largest bronze works. We exhibited also fountain decorated with dragon and Mura Osuka and Ota Dakuan on horseback; large vase with three feet and several bronze works of birds and animals. Those bronze works are made by the wax model, which is used only one time, and which process is a specialty of Japan. Bronze works by such process is able to show every detail of minute art. None is unsurpassed in its arts.

KINOSUKE NAKAMURA, TOKYO

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TOMOYEYA

(AIBA & CO.)

Cable address:

"TOMEYEYA, TOKYO."

A B C, A 1 Code, Western Union.

MINAMIDENMA CHO, TOKYO, JAPAN,

Manufacturer of and Dealer in

ALL KINDS OF

LEATHER GOODS.

KEIDA & CO.

Tanoura, Satsuma, Japan

The famous Satsuma porcelain is manufactured by Keida & Co., which being its very originator. We manufacture the real Satsuma of exceedingly fine qualities and designs. Colors that can never be imitated by any other manufacturer. You never have a Satsuma unless you have our mark on it. Medals of highest class and honor have been awarded our goods at several Expositions.

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ZENBEI KOBAYASHI

MANUFACTURER AND EXPORTER OF

SILVERWARES, BRONZE AND EMBOSSED METAL WORKS.

No. 7-8 Torishio chio Nihonbashi Ku.

Tokio, - - - - - - - - - Japan.

White Persimmon

King of Fruit in The East.

White persimmon is far better in its taste than any other fruit and has good nourishment. It can be preserved for any length of time without spoiling its quality and taste. It is exported to China and Hawaii and its demand abroad is steadily increasing. Medals were given to white persimmon at several exhibitions.

PRICES { Extra quality, 10 cents per piece.
First class 5 cents per piece.
Ordinary 2½ cents per piece.

Yamanashi Fruit Trader's Association,

Matsusatomura, Higashi, Yamanashi Gun,
Yamanashi Ken, Japan.

MAKUZU KOZAN

BLUE RIBBON MERIT.
ARTIST TO H. I. M.'S HOUSEHOLD.

ART OBJECTS

Porcelain, China-Ware Manufactory,

Decolation a Specialty

1631 Minami Ota Machi,
YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

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K. MIKIMOTO.

1 Moto Sukiyacho, Kyobashiku, TOKYO, JAPAN.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

PEARL.

PEARLS OF

GENUINE PEARL OYSTER (*Aviculidæ*),
FRESH WATER MUSSEL (*Unionidæ*)
ABALONE SHELL (*Haliotidæ*),
MUSSEL (*Mytilidæ*), ETC., ETC.

JAPANESE PEARL OYSTER WITH PEARL.

PEARL-MOUNTED JEWELS.

NECKLETS, BRACELETS, BROOCHES, SCARF-PINS,
RINGS, SLEEVE LINKS, ETC., ETC.

The **Pearls** are exhibited in the **Department of Fish and Game,** and also in the **Department of Varied Industries,** of the Exposition.

For further information, apply to

K. MIKIMOTO,

Japanese Section in the Varied Industries Building, and in the Fishery Building.

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TASHIROYA,

Porcelain Store,

WHOLESALE DEALER AND MANUFACTURER,

No. 40, Nichome Benten-dori, Yokohama.

BRANCH STORES:

Nanamagari-Cho, Nagoya. - - - Shichome, Kano-Cho, Kobe.

Patented Hinomoto-Yaki and Ishime-Yaki Porcelains.

PORCELAINS from Nagoya, Mino, Aizu, Banko, Tokonabe, Soma and other Porcelain Districts.

All visitors will receive a cordial welcome. Orders for Porcelain promptly executed. Goods packed and shipped to all ports of the world and delivery guaranteed.

BEST SHOYU

OTA SHOYU BREWING COMPANY was established in 1850. The shoyu brewed by this company is known as the best of the kind in its flavor and quality, and is known by the name of "Fuji Shoyu." Second Medal in 1859 and the first Silver Medal in 1903, have been given to "Fuji Shoyu." We brew in large quantity and export to Germany, America, Hawaii, Corea, Shanghai, Hong Kong, England, Canada, Australia, India, Singapore, etc., through G. BRANDELL & CO. No. 41 Yamashita Cho, Yokohama.

"FUJI SHOYU" is low in price and high in quality.

OTA SHOYU BREWING CO.,

912 Minamiota Machi, YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

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COMPRISING:
SATSUMA, KAGA,
HIRATO,
BISHU, IMARI,
KYOTO,
TOKYO
AND
BANCO,
ETC., ETC., ETC.

ORDERS
EXECUTED
PROMPTLY
AND
REASONABLY.

K. NIKKO

PORCELAIN STORE

No. 27, Benten-dori Yokohama

Fine Porcelain

DINNER SETS, TEA
AND COFFEE SETS,
DESSERT SETS,
TOILET SETS,
VASES,
PLAQUES AND
DISHES,
ETC., ETC., ETC.

FINE
COLLECTION
ALWAYS ON HAND.

AN INSPECTION
RESPECTFULLY
SOLICITED.

GOODS SPECIALLY PACKED, AND SHIPPED TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Branch Office, **T. NIKKO** No. 51, Benten-dori

TRADE MARK

S. EWATA

Cable Address—Ewata Yokohama
No. 35 Yamashita-Cho, Yokohama, Japan

MANUFACTURER AND EXPORTER OF

SILK AND EMBROIDERED GOODS

HIRAYAMA FIREWORKS

Cable Address—Lifeland Yokohama
No. 33 Yokohama

LARGEST AND OLDEST MANUFACTURER AND EXPORTER OF

Artistic Japanese
DAY AND NIGHT FIREWORKS

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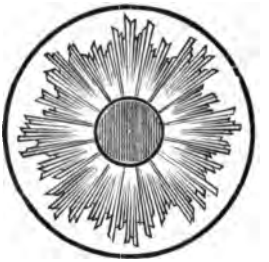

THE
YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, L'TD.

(YOKOHAMA SHOKIN GINKO.)

Established 1880.

Subscribed Capital	**Yen 24,000,000.00**
Paid-up Capital	**" 18,000,000.00**
Reserve Fund	**" 9,210,000.00**

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

NAGATANE SOMA ESQ. . . . . President.
KAMENOSUKE MISAKI ESQ. . . . . Vice-President.
K. SONODA ESQ. R. HARA ESQ. R. KIMURA ESQ.
I. WAKAO ESQ. Y. YAMAKAWA ESQ.

HEAD OFFICE YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES.

Kobe.	London.	San Francisco.	Hongkong.	Peking.
Tokyo.	Lyon.	Hawaii.	Shanghai.	Newchwang.
Nagasaki.	New York.	Bombay.	Tientsin.	

Correspondents at all the chief commercial cities in the world.

London Bankers { London Joint Stock Bank, Limited.
Parr's Bank, Limited.
Union of London and Smith's Bank, Limited.

HEAD OFFICE

Liberal interest allowed on current account and on fixed deposit accounts.
Every description of Banking business transacted.
Certified cheques on this Bank will be taken by the Custom House as cash in payment of duty.

H. BEKKEY, Sub-Manager.

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K. Kobayashi

Otamachi Itchome,

Yokohama, Japan

Manufacturer and Exporter of

MENTHOL AND PEPPERMINT OIL

And Other Japanese Products

IMPORTER OF CHEMICALS AND DRUGS

...SUYA...

WHOLESALE

Silk and embroidered goods, Habutai, shawls, handkerchiefs, table cloths, bed spreads, mantel pieces, silk fans, d'oyleys, kimonos, smoking jackets, and all commodities of special quality. Suya is the principal manufacturer of Habutai in Kaga, where the best silk goods are produced. Yokohama branch office will receive and furnish your orders promptly and at reasonable prices.

CHOJIRO SUYA,

Kamitsuzumi Machi, Kanazawa, Japan.

BRANCH OFFICE:

SUYA

Motohama Sanchome, Yokohama, Japan.

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ESTABLISHED 1876.
Awarded First Medal in Osaka.

S. I. YAMATOYA

SHIRT Manufacturer.

YOKOHAMA & KOBE.

No. 6, Bentendori Itchome, Yokohama.
TELEPHONE NO. 183.

No. 341, Motomachi, Itchome, Kobe.
TELEPHONE NO. 473.

No. 3, Ginza, Sanchome Tokyo.
TELEPHONE, SHIMBASHI (LONG DISTANCE) 1871.

ALWAYS ON HAND

Finest Cotton Crapes and Silk Shirts and Neckties; also Fancy Shirtings of Newest Designs
SUITABLE FOR THE SEASON.

Also French Print and Flannels, Collars, Cuffs, Etc., Etc.
FIRST MANUFACTURER AND EXPORTER IN WHOLESALE.

FUGETSUDO'S ĂMĔ.

ĂMĔ is a kind of sweet and nutritious confection extracted from Japanese rice, millet and wheat without any other substances,

ĂMĔ purifies blood, aids the work of digestive organs and is especially noted for its remedial power on stomach, lung and heart diseases, asthma, etc.

JIYŌ ĂMĔ is the flavored candy made of ăme, suitable for children, aged people and invalids, etc., and it can be preserved for years without the least fear of changing its original taste, though it is liable to change its solidity, according to the climate.

FUGETSUDO

Confectioners,

Motomachi, Yokohama, JAPAN.

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HACKANOL

(Menthol Crystal)

PATENT NO. 6355.

HACKA OIL

(Peppermint Oil)

T. O. KAWASE & CO.,

Representative, R. OKAWA.

Manufacturer and dealer of refined Menthol Crystal and Peppermint oil and general importer and exporter.

No 9 Sumiyoshicho Itchome

YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

ŌNOYA

SILK STORE

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER

Embroidered, Hand Painted, Printed and Drawn Work Silks of every description.

All kinds of dress silks.	Table covers.	Handkerchiefs.
Tea and dressing gowns.	Pillow shams.	Parasols.
Jackets.	Bed quilts.	Ties.
Kimonos.	Sashes.	Doyleys.
Pajamas.	Shawls.	Screens.
Velvet pictures.	Portieres.	Curtains.
Tea cosys.	Shirts.	Chair-scarfs, etc., etc.

Exhibited at the Varied Industries Building.

Orders promptly and accurately executed.

No. 44, Honcho Sanchome, Yokohama.

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TAKAHASHI SHOTEN

DEALER IN

SILK EMBROIDERIES,

HANDKERCHIEFS, FINE ART GOODS,
TABLE COVERS, CUSHION COVERS,
GOLD AND SILK EMBROIDERED
MANTEL DRAPES.

No. 112 ITCHOME HORAICHO,
YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

SANGORO NUMATA

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
IN

PEARLS

SEE OUR EXHIBITS AT THE FISHERY
BUILDING, AND THE JAPANESE BAZAAR
IN THE IMPERIAL JAPANESE GARDEN

SANGORO NUMATA

ITAKOMACHI, NAMEGATA GUN - - IBARAKI KEN, JAPAN

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MIYATA SHOTEN

Wholesaler and Exporter of
General Japanese Goods.

Every description of screen, fan, fun round, lantern, silk goods, embroidered silk, cards, Japan ware, umbrella, photograph, picture, etc.

Bentendori Itchome,
YOKOHAMA, JAPAN

DOMYOJI RICE

(SEMI-COOKED RICE)

The Domyoji rice is a prepared rice food, and is very good as used for breakfast. It can be cooked in a very simple way: Just pour boiling water twice or thrice over the rice, and add milk and sugar. It can also be used in making fine delicacies. The Japanese army use it in the field.

Price is 3 cents per pound and 5 cents for flex Domyoji rice.

ITSUMI TETSUKICHI & CO.,
SHIMODATE, IBARAKI KEN,
JAPAN.

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WATANABE-HAKKA

PEPPERMINT OIL MENTHOL CRYST.
MENTHOL STICKS

Silver Medal, Osaka, 1903.

Watanabe's menthol is the king of Japanese menthol. None surpass in its quality. WATANABE is oldest and largest menthol manufacturer in Japan; owns three factories.

EXPORT SPECIALTY.

I. S. WATANABE,

Druggist and Apothecary,
Hatagomachi,
YAMAGATA, JAPAN

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Shoyu, Japanese Sauce

Two kinds of our Shoyu with above trade mark are highly esteemed as the most superior of their kinds. They are manufactured from the best materials and by the secret process inherited from Izumiyama's ancestor. It is a fine table sauce of its kind.

Izumiyama Shoyu Brewing Co.

Manufacturers,

HACHINOHE MUTSU, JAPAN.

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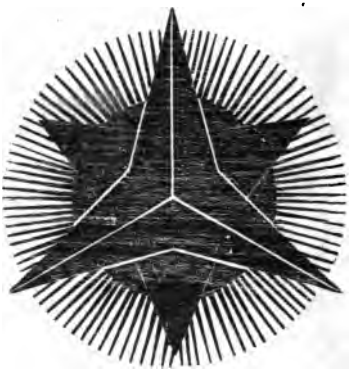
Fine Japanese Sakĕ.

TRADE  MARK.

Fukuokaken Sakĕ Brewers' Guild.

Japanese Sakĕ is brewed, not distilled, from best rice and pure water by the same process as beer brewing. The sakĕ of this brand is brewed exclusively by members of the

FUKUOKAKEN SAKĔ BREWERS' GUILD.

It is renowned as the best in quality and taste of the kinds in Japan. Annual produce in Fukuokaken is over 25,000,000 gallons, being the

Second Largest Brewery in Japan.

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RAW SILK

NIHONMATSU FILATURE.

SOSHIOKWAN NIHONMATSU, - - JAPAN.

The famous "Cow" raw silk is manufactured by the Soshiokwan, at Nihonmatsu, the centre of raw silk manufacture, in Japan. The company is managed by Mr. Osamu Yamada, the proprietor, who has had over thirty years experience in silk filature.

The "Cow" raw silk is made from selected spring cocoons only, and strictly does not use summer and autumn cocoons. Annual output is only about 25,000 pounds. It has had a good reputation for years in the New York market, as the "Cow" raw silk is the best in its kind and in honesty in trading. The specialties of "Cow" raw silk are having regular Daniel and strength and less joint. The "Cow" raw silk was awarded several highest medals. In the Industrial Exhibition at Osaka, 1903, it was awarded the Honorary Silver Medal, accompanied by the following recommendation:

"For many years they have been manufacturing raw silk, and years of experience has made remarkable progress in filature. The raw silk manufactured by this company has gained a credit abroad, and the company is a pioneer of raw silk exportation to the United States. Herewith we highly esteem the merit of the company that has been done in the past."

The "Cow" raw silk is exhibited at the Japanese section in the Manufactures Building. All silk weavers are invited to examine the exhibits.

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JINZO SHIMITSU

Imamachi, Minamikanbara NIIGATA-KEN, JAPAN

MANUFACTURER

—— OF ——

HABUTAI SILK

Annual Produce, 300,000 yen.

Annual Export to the U. S., 250,000 yen.

The Habutai manufactured by the advertiser has abroad good reputation on its finest and good quality. The advertiser has two factories equipped with the latest machines. Employes over 200.

PERSIMMON

Persimmon is a very fine fruit with sugary taste and it can be taken both fresh and preserved. It also can be used in making fine Candies.

Persimmon in Nakakoma, Yamanashi Ken, is well known as best of its kind,
Price: Dried Persimmon about $3.00 per 100.
Young Persimmon tree, about $1.00 per 100.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION ADDRESS TO

Agricultures Association,

NAKAHOMA GUN,

Yamahashi Ken. - - - - - - - - - - Japan.

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Maru Sen Shoyu

Awarded Medals and Shohai at the World's Exhibition, Paris, 1903, and others.

The specialty of the Marusen Shoyu is having good flavor and taste, and also rich nourishment. It is a very good table sauce, and can be used as a material to make the European sauce. Our price is moderate; and are extensively sold in Japan and also exported.

SUTEJIRO HOSONO

Kinatomuru, Kitakanbara, Niigata Ken, Japan.

TAKAHASHI'S

Awa-ame and Okina-ame

PATRONIZED BY HIS IMPERIAL HOUSEHOLD

Ame is a most delicious substance especially for afternoon tea, made from semi-fermented barley.

MANUFACTURERS:

MAGOZAYEMON, TAKAHASHI,

Takada, Yechigo,

Japan

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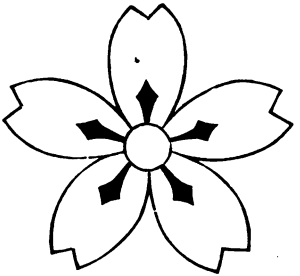
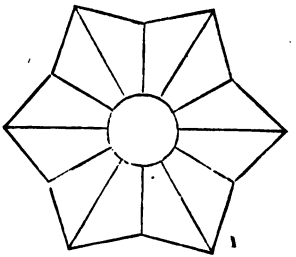
Caution to the Buyers of Japan Mat

THIS Association is organized according to the Industrial Guild Regulation, for the benefit of the Matting Trader. The Association does critical examination of every mat manufactured by its members in regard to its materials, colors, designs, size, weight and workmanship, and marks every mat as follows, according to its qualities:



First Class.



Second Class.

Not Fitted for Market.

Not Full Length.

The first and second classes are stamped on both ends of the face of mat; that not fitted for market is stamped on both ends of mat, and ten places on the back of mat, and it is also stamped on the spot where it is not good for even first class mat.

The first and second class mats that have not full length of 40 yards, the fourth stamp will be put on. Thus we prevent the mattings of bad quality from going to market. Any buyer will not be deceived. Examine our Exhibit at the manufacturing Building.

Japan Mat Manufacture & Traders Ass'n.

KOBE, JAPAN.

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...YUBARI COAL...

Hokkaido Tanko Tetsudo Kaisha

(Hokkaido Colliery and Railway Company,)

Capital: Yen 18,000,000
Mines: Yubari, Sorachi, Poronai and Ikushunbetsu,
Railway Operated: 212 Miles,
Annual Output of Coal: 1,000,000 Tons.

Exporting Ports: Mororan and Otaru.

OFFICES

Sapporo, Iwamizawa, Mororan, Otaru, Hakodate,
Tokyo and Yokohama.

Principal Business Office

13 Minami Iidamachi, Kyobashiku, Tokyo.

Telegrams, "Tanko Tokyo."

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MURAKAMI'S FUSE MANUFACTURING CO.

SIKAWAMACHI

SADO, JAPAN.

MURAKAMI'S NAUTICAL FUSE, 10,000 feet,
F. O. B. factory $40 00

SPECIAL MADE, 10,000 feet, F. O. B. factory...$47 50

SPECIAL FUSE, for land use, 10,000 feet,
F. O. B. factory $35 00

Murakami's fuse was invented twenty-eight years ago, by Mr. S. Murakami, and ever since improvement has been done. Murakami's fuse is now in use in a hundred prominent mines in Japan.

HIGH CLASS TAILOR

Awarded the Silver Medal at Industrial Exhibition, Osaka, 1903.

SEE OUR EXHIBIT AT THE JAPANESE SECTION IN THE MANUFACTURES BUILDING.

The Civil Officer of "Shinin Kan" in the Uniform.

AKITU MATSUMOTO

President of Cutter's Association in Osaka.

30 Sanchome, Chama chi dori, Osaka, Japan.

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Kameya Shoyu & Company,

Nakaidzumi Cho, Shidzuoka Ken,

JAPAN

SOKICHI TSUKICHI,
Proprietor of Kameya Shoyu & Co.

The Shoyu of Kameya & Co. is brewed by a patented process, which is surpassed by none of its kind. The company export to the United States, Hawaii, Europe, China, Corea.

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SUEKICHI YAMASAKI

HIGHCLASS CUSTOM TAILOR

IMPORTER OF CLOTHING

GINZADORI, KYOBASHIKU, TOKYO, JAPAN.

Uniform of Ceremonial Officer, "Chokunin Kan" of the Imperial Household.

Uniform of Civil Officer, "Chokunin Kan."

Yamasaki is strictly highclass tailor in Tokyo. Patroned by the Government officer and highclass people.

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High Class Wooden Tea Jar

GOLD LACQUERED

The Tea Jar as shown here is made by Japanese kiri, pawllonia imperialis.

Kiri is a very light wood and free from dampness. It is a very good jar for keeping tea, coffee and such stuff. It is not heavy and breakable like jars of glass and porcelain.

The Jar is japanned and then gold lacquered with beautiful Japanese pictures. It is not only good for jar but it is good as a decoration on the table. The jars are exhibited at Japanese section in the Varied Industries Building. An order to any amount and any design will be promptly executed.

JINGORO HATTORI,

21. Sakamoto Cho, Nihonbashi Ku, TOKYO, JAPAN.

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Silk Embroideries and Decorations, Mantelpieces, Table Cloths, Pillow Cases, Bed Covers, Cushion Covers, Wall Hangings, Kimonos, Matting, Handkerchiefs, Doilies, Etc.. Etc.

EMBROIDERIES ARE DONE WITH GOLD AND SILK THREADS.

New in Design, Good in Quality, Low in Price,
Is Our Motto.

Established for fifteen years. Orders promptly executed. Twelve factories and one thousand workmen.

ZENKEI HASHIMOTO,

Wholesaler and Retailer in Silk Goods,

37 Honcho Shichichome, Sakuraicho. **YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.**

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THE MANUFACTURERS OF TOKYO ART AND GENERAL GOODS manufactured in Tokyo, which won the world-wide reputation, are exhibited at the World's Fair at St. Louis. We cordially invite all visitors to the Fair to examine the exhibits. They are of fine workmanship and useful. Orders for any amount may be sent to the Japanese Exhibitors' Association at the Japanese Pavilion, World's Fair Grounds.

Artistic Medal Works.

Ichisei Hasegawa.
Shigemitsu Hirata.
Genroku Awaya.
Yeisho Kurokawa.
Yeijiro Kashima.
Yohei Kawaguchi.
Katsuhiro Kagawa.
Setssei Okasaki.
Katsu Miyamoto.
Kinbei Murata.
Kosaburo Mikawa.
Sataro Matsumoto.
Kyubei Hayashi.
Tokujiro Matsunaga.
Kuninosuke Soma.
Gejiro Makino.
Tatsuoki Nogami.
Kojiro Kobayashi.
Sosuke Nakamura.
Katsujiro Igarashi.
Yoichiro Takasaki.
Shukyo Tsukada.
Chokichi Suzuki.
Iwa Nakamura.
Kinosuke Nakamura.
Kahei Shimoseki.
Mitsuhiro Maki.
Nobuyoshi Suzuki.
Kashichi Sano.

Clothes, Embroideries and General Silk Goods.

Toyotama Orimono Goshi Kaisha.
Kaneshichi Maeda.
Tetsujiro Sekiguchi.
Washichi Yamasaki.
Kaichiro Fujiki.
Gihei Nakanishi.
Yozaemon Fujikake.
Torakichi Kataniwa.
Sensuke Nemoto.
Tsunejiro Hirata.
Joshi Kogei Gakko.

Raw Silk and Yarned Silk.

Taizo Morita.
Tokunosuke Machida.
Kahei Nishida.

Japan Ware.

Sennosuke Fukunaga.
Kihei Hayashi.
Asajiro Ichishima.
Sadabumi Ito.
Tsunejiro Oyama.
Magozaemon Kashiwabara.
Uhei Kato.
Shikko Goshi Kaisha.
Nisshin Toryo Koba.
Takayasu Sasaka.
Kuhei Magi.

Leather and Fur.

Uhachi Kumagae.
Daijiro Kumagae.
Kisuke Shimizu.
Takejiro Goto.
Ryonosuke Kobayashi
Tobei Kobayashi.
Tetsujiro Kogo.
Shinjiro Matsukane.
Shinjiro Nishimura.

Porcelain.

Gozo Ishikuro.
Tomotaro Kato.
Koichi Takemoto.
Kozan Horikawa.
Kichigoro Suzuki.
Kinjiro Taniguchi.
Kumasaburo Kojima.
Ryosai Inouye.
Yunosuke Takashima.
Tomojiro Kato.
Hideo Kawamoto.
Kihachiro Watanabe.

Cloisonne.

Sosuke Namikawa.
Kichigoro Suzuki.

Sculpture.

Kanejiro Kaneda.
Kichigoro Suzuki.
Kihei Ishii.
Toyoshichi Kato.
Kichigoro Murata.
Tokuhei Watanabe.

Wood and Bamboo Works.

Jitsutaro Ishiseki.
Kichigoro Suzuki.
Jingoro Hattori.
Kenzo Kosuge.
Yukichi Ono.

Antimony.

Saijiro Takada.
Jushiro Shinowara.
Tetsu Kobayashi.
Zenbei Kobayashi.
Iwasaki Shokai.
Toyotaro Kusagari.
Kichigoro Suzuki.
Kosaburo Mikawa.

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Toys and Artificial Flowers.

Zenbei Miwa.
Kichi Mori.
Sekisei Asai.
Go Murakami.
Hyakuzo Kojima.
Saijiro Takada.
Manji Hattori.
Masujiro Takeuchi.
Iwataro Asaoka.
Tetsujiro Sato.

Scientific Instruments.

Takuo Ito.
Kiyoshi Yasui.
Mokujiro Tanaka.
Shinkichi Maeda.
Kanetaro Inouye.
Kikujiro Shibukawa.
Tokichi Asanuma.
Sadakichi Moriya.
Takejiro Hasegawa.

Printing and Photography.

Shinbi Shoin.
Heikichi Matsuki.
Tomosaburo Toyama.
Shiichi Tajima, Shinbikyokai.
Hanshichi Yoshikawa.
Ichishin Ogawa.
Matsugoro Arai.

Jewelry.

Zenbei Kobayashi.
Mansaburo Muramatsu.
Kamekichi Yamasaki.
Kikumatsu Kato.
Sosuke Nakamura.
Shojiro Igarashi.
Uhachi Kumagaya.

Gents' and Ladies' Furnishings.

Tarokichi Ichikawa.
Ryonosuke Kobayashi.
Tobei Kobayashi.
Kichigoro Suzuki.
Shinichiro Yokoyama.
Saijiro Takada.
Daijiro Kumagaya.
Uhachi Kumagaya.
Yonematsu Nakada.
Mototaro Nagano.
Tomoshichi Sakamoto.
Yoshizo Minakawa.
Kogoro Numakura.

General Goods.

Kojiro Suzuki.
Koshiro Inouye.
Tatsujiro Aida.
Kuwajiro Iwamoto.
Yosuke Suida.
Eijiro Kikuchi.
Saijiro Takada.
Meiko Sha.
Ebaragun Bakukansanada Kumiai.
Keisaburo Anzyo.

Toilet Articles.

Sanpei Hirao.
Fukutaro Ando.
Tomijiro Kobayashi.
Kichijiro Saito.
Tomiro Nagase.

Files.

Yoshitaro Fukushima.

Telephone and Electric.

Gataro Oki.
Oki Shokai.

Statistics of Electricity.

Kihachiro Okura, Nihon Denki Kyokai Kaicho.

Rice and Grain.

Matsunosuke Awa.

Ame.

Wahei Ishibashi.

Cigarettes.

Matsupei Iwaya.

Beer.

Nippon Beer Kabushiki Kaisha.

Plant Seeds.

Torajiro Watase
Jirokichi Ikeda.

Precious Stones.

Kesazo Yoda.

Fishing Articles.

Rikichi Nakamura.
Nippon Seima Kaisha.

Fine Arts—Painting.

Cyokushi Atomi.
Gaho Hashimoto.
Gyokusho Kawabata.
Gyokudo Kawai.
Kichijiro Kubota.
Gyokuden Murase.
Seisho Moroboshi.
Bunkyo Nomura.
Kashichi Nosuye.
Suiun Noguchi.
Ryou Shimasaki.
Toyo Shimizu.
Gyokuen Takahashi.
Shinzo Takada.
Gekko Ogada.
Cakei Kawaji.
Kobi Fukunaga.
Haku Yoshida.
Unosuke Shono.
Yoshiye Oka.
Kunishiro Mitsuya.
Shogan Katano.

Lacquer Ware.

Kubei Havashi.
Sakujiro Nakamura.
Shoka Tsujimura.

Sculpture and Engraving.

Kanejiro Kaneda.
Kyhei Ishii.
Chozo Toyama.
Yeisho Kurokawa.
Shigetaro Mukai.
Shunmin Funagoshi.
Kazuo Udakawa.
Koun Yakushiji.
Choun Yamasaki.
Chokichi Suzuki.
Insai Abe.
Nagoa Watanabe.

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Shidzuoka Raw Silk Manufacturers' Association

Raw silk is one of the staple commodities in Shidzuoka. Owing to the recent progress of sericultural industry in the prefecture, we have seen a great increase both in demand and consequently in supply of the article. This is mainly due to the three following conditions: (1) the soil is well adapted to the cultivation of the mulberry tree; (2) the climate is favorable for the development of the silk-worm, and (3) the water is so soft as to be well suited for the manufacture of silk. Besides these gifts of nature, the careful selection of silk-worm eggs, improvements both in the art of raising silk-worms and in the method of silk manufacture, also form important factors in the marvelous development of the industry in the prefecture.

With a view to improvement in sericulture and silk-manufacture, an association of those engaged in the pursuit is organized, which is making energetic efforts to secure its purpose.

The silk produced here is very excellent in its qualities, and it surpasses any silk from other places in its gloss, elasticity and the uniformity of its size.

How great attention is paid to the industry by the sericulturists in the prefecture may well be judged by the fact that a school s established at the town of Hamamatsu, with a view to the inculcation of systematic studies on this subject.

At present there are more than eighty silk factories in Shidzuoka. At all of these establishments, machinery of the latest invention is used. The total yield of the raw silk produced here during the year 1903 aggregated over 457,900 pounds, which amounted to $1,864,592.

If at least one-sixth of the vast heaths and wild plains of the prefecture is laid out so as to be fit for the cultivation of mulberry trees, and the nursing of silk-worms is increased accordingly (which, it is hoped, will be realized in no remote future), it will not be difficult to increase the production of silk in the prefecture to the sum of $5,000,000 a year.

The raw silk is exhibited by the Association at the Manufactures Building. We invite all to examine our goods.

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(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

Head Office, Tokyo, Japan.

Telegraphic Address "Morioka, Tokyo." A 1 and A B C Codes used

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EUROPEAN LINE.

The Company maintain with twelve twin screw steamers of over 6,000 tons, a regular fortnightly service between Yokohama, London and Antwerp, calling *en route* at Kobe, Moji, Shanghai, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Port Said and Marseilles on the outward voyage, and on the voyage homeward, at London, Port Said, Colombo, Singapore, Hongkong and Kobe, taking through cargo to and from various points on the continent of Europe.

AMERICAN LINE.

The Company maintain with six steamers, four of which are new twin screw steamers of over 6,000 tons, with excellent passenger accommodation, a regular fortnightly service to the U. S. A., running between Hongkong, Shanghai and Seattle, via Kobe, Moji, Yokohama and Victoria, connecting at Seattle with the Great Northern Railroad.

This railway, which passes through the valley of the Columbia River and the Rockies, is one of the lines with most scenic beauties in America. The rail equipment is surpassed by none, and is far superior to the other Pacific lines, not to speak of the elegant buffet library car which in itself is a great comfort and convenience to passengers.

AUSTRALIAN LINE.

The Company have a regular four-weekly service to Australia between the ports of Yokohama, Kobe, Moji (outward only), Nagasaki, Hongkong, Manila, Thursday Island, Townville, Brisbane, Sydney and Melbourne.

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The steamers employed on this service are the *Kumano Maru*, 5,076 tons; *Nikko Maru*, 5,600 tons; and *Yawata Maru*, 3,800 tons. They are fitted with every modern appliance for safety and comfort of passengers, and vastly superior to any other steamer plying between the Orient and Australia.

BOMBAY LINE.

The Company's service between Yokohama and Bombay is maintained with three fast steamers of over 3,000 tons gross, leaving each port every four weeks, and calling *en route* at Kobe, Moji, Hongkong and Singapore. On the homeward voyage, Tuticorin is sometimes called at, instead of Colombo, while Moji is omitted.

On all the steamers of the above-mentioned lines, a duly qualified surgeon will attend *gratis* to passengers in case of illness. Experienced stewards, stewardesses and well-trained servants are employed.

In addition to the above mentioned services, Company have regular lines running between:

Yokohama and Shanghai, via Kobe, Moji and Nagasaki	Weekly.
Shanghai-Hankow Line	Six times a month.
Kobe-Vladivostock, via ports	Fortnightly.
Kobe-Corea-North China Line	Fortnightly.
Kobe-North China Line	
Kobe-Tientsin Line	Fortnightly.
Kobe-Newchwang Line	Fortnightly.
Kobe-Taku (direct)	Twice a month.
Kobe and Otaru, via ports:	
Eastern Route	Every three days.
Western Route	Weekly.
Kobe and Keelung (Formosa) via Moji	Twice a month.
Kobe and Keelung (Formosa) via Moji and Nagasaki	Twice a month.

Besides these, there are frequent services between the coast ports of Japan.

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